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IDENTIFIERS	*Sweden

ABSTRACT

The compilation offers abstracts and source information about 328 behavioral science research projects in Sweden during 1976 and the first four months of 1977. The entries, grouped alphabetically by author, include 24 subject categories such as adult education, applied psychology, communication systems, developmental psychology, experimental social psychology, personality, physical and psychological disorders, physiological psychology, psychometrics, public administration planning, special education, teacher education, and treatment and prevention. For each project the following information is given: author, institutional source, report title, bibliographic reference, project title, key words describing content of the study, an abstract of approximately 100 to 200 words, publication date, language of the report, report status (progress or final), thesis status, and funding source. The document concludes with indexes of authors, subjects, and institutions. (AV)

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SWEDISH BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE
RESEARCH REPORTS

Beteendevetenskapliga rapporter

1976/77

SO 010 734

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INTRODUCTION

The Swedish Behavioural Science Research Reports is an annual abstract publication. It is prepared by the National Library for Psychology and Education, Sweden, with financial support from the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

The collection of data was completed on May 1, 1977.

Contributing institutions are responsible for the selection of the reports.

The reports are grouped in categories according to Psychological Abstracts and EUDISED Thesaurus*. Author, subject, and institution indexes are included at the back of the volume. The subject index is based mainly on the EUDISED Thesaurus and the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms*. The ERIC Thesaurus* has been used as a completion.

Additional copies of this survey can be obtained from

The National Library for Psychology and Education
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S-104 35 Stockholm

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Librarian
The National Library for Psychology and Education
Sweden

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* EUDISED. Multilingual thesaurus for information processing in the field of education. First English ed. 1973. Prepared by Jean Viet. Mouton, Paris & The Hague 1974.

Thesaurus of ERIC descriptors. 6th ed. Macmillan Information, New York 1975.

Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms. 1974 Ed. Robert G. Kinkade, Ed. American Psychological Association, Washington 1974.

ADULT EDUCATION

Author:

Borgström, L , et al

Inst.:

The Pedagogical Centre at the
Stockholm Local Education Authority

Title:

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN ENGLISH FOR ADULTS

A summary report from the GRUV-project

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogical Centre (the GRUV-project)
Fack
S - 104 35 STOCKHOLM 23
Sweden

September 1976

Title of project:

Grundskolestudier för vuxna (GRUV)
Elementary Education for Adults

Key words:

Adult education. Basic education. Drop-out. The English subject. Evening institute.

Abstract:

Purposes: Purposes of the GRUV-project is to investigate the following aspects of elementary school courses in municipal adult education:

- The content and design of instruction
- Instruction as experienced by students and teachers.

Methods: Questionnaires and interviews of students and teachers.

Results: The results show among other things that many of the participants have a short period of schooling behind them. The follow-up study reveals that about seventy percent of those who have joined a course have dropped out before the course has finished. Interviews with drop-outs show that they often have experienced problems and difficulties in the school.

The teacher surveys show that very often the heterogeneity of the groups creates serious teaching problems. The time available for direct teaching is about half that available in youth education, and most teaching materials are not adapted for adults. The commonest form of instruction is class instruction, but group work (practice in pairs) also occurs to some extent. Most teaching time is devoted to comprehending and understanding the spoken language and to practising the use of the language in simple everyday situations.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1976-09-25	35	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☒ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: John A. Bååth	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund P.O. S-220 07 LUND 7

Title:

Postal contacts and some other means of two-way communication: Practices and opinions of European correspondence schools

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Education, University of Lund, 1976
Pedagogical Reports, No. 5

Title of project:

Two-way communication in correspondence education

Key words:

Adult education, correspondence education, distance education

Abstract:

Members of the two European correspondence school organizations EHSC and CEC, along with the Open University, were sent a questionnaire on topics related to the series of experiments in the project "Two-way communication in correspondence education". Practices and opinions were investigated with reference to (a) assignments for submission, (b) length of study units (submission density), (c) time schedules, and (d) alternative means of two-way communication between students and correspondence school.

The results were related to a number of theoretical approaches to correspondence education, particularly those made by Graff, who views correspondence education as, essentially, directed and controlled self-teaching, Moore, who conceives it as a moderately distant form of independent study, and Peters, who has elaborated a theory of correspondence education as an industrialized form of teaching.

Pub. date: May, 1976	**Pages:** 93, and a separate appendix	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

SPPB 1976

Author: John A. Bååth and Agneta Wångdahl	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund P.O. S-220 07 LUND 7

Title:

The tutor as an agent of motivation in correspondence education

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Education, University of Lund, 1976
Pedagogical Reports, No. 8

Title of project:

Two-way communication in correspondence education

Key words:

Correspondence education, tutor's role, motivation

Abstract:

Previous empirical research on the role of the correspondence tutor is reviewed and is found to be sparse, with partially inconsistent results. The authors hypothesize that the tutor's role can be regarded as a function of the conception of correspondence education. Four principal conceptions are outlined. It is suggested that, in the "Material plus, dialogue plus" type which appears to constitute the main stream of correspondence education, the tutor's most important function is to further motivation.

A review of the correspondence education literature on the topic in question corroborates the authors' assumption. However, a number of current practices among correspondence schools seem to be inconsistent with a high valuing of the student-tutor dialogue, particularly its motivational function.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
July, 1976	33	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Fredriksson, L.	**Inst.:** Department of Educ. and Psych. Research School of Education Malmö

Title:

Intressentmodellen tillämpad på kommunal vuxenutbildning.
/The participant model applied to adult education./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, School of Education, 1976
Särtryck och småtryck, Nr 209

Title of project:
Livslångt lärande i de svenska läroplanerna
/Lifelong learning in Swedish curricula./

Key words:

Model, adult education, system of education

Abstract:

This account presents the participant model. The use of the model is illustrated by applying it to municipal adult education. Criticism and defence of the model are also given.

Pub. date: December 1976	**Pages:** 12	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

Author: Fredriksson, L.	**Inst.:** Department of Educ. and Psych. Research School of Education Malmö

Title:
Kommunal vuxenutbildning och livslångt lärande
/Municipal adult education and lifelong learning./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, School of Education, 1976.
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No 298.

Title of project:
Livslångt lärande i de svenska läroplanerna.
/Lifelong learning in Swedish curricula./

Key words:
Educational planning, life-long education, adult education, organizational structure

Abstract:

The goals for municipal adult education have been related to criteria for what is considered favourable to lifelong learning. An experiment has been carried out, giving increased influence to those taking the courses. The participants have given their viewpoints by answering a questionnaire, while the teachers have documented their views by means of written comments. The attitudes of both participants and teachers to educational and administrative organizational forms have been mapped by means of a questionnaire survey. An analysis of differences between assessor groups is also presented.

Pub. date: Juni 1976	**Pages:** 76+74	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author:
Johansson, Lena & Ekerwald,
Hedvig

Inst.:
Department of Sociology,
University of Stockholm

Title:
Vuxenstudier och livssituation. En intervjuundersökning med studerande och icke studerande vuxna.
Adult studies and life situation. A report from interviews with adult students and non-students.

Bibliographic reference:

Prisma
Stockholm 1976
ISBN 91-518-0981-8

Title of project:
Målanalys av eftergymnasial och annan vuxenutbildning

Key words: Adult studies, non-students, study motivation, life situation, educational ideology, interviews (university, municipal adult educ., folk high school, labor market training)

Abstract:

The book is based upon unstructured interviews with 24 persons attending different educational institutions for adults and with 22 "social twins", all living in the Stockholm area and at least 30 years old. The work is of an exploratory character.
Concrete examples are given of what it is like to be a mature student in different school forms, and of how education enters or does not enter the life of adults.
Comparing students and non-student "twins" the following observations are made:
The non-students have had more opportunities on the job-training than the students or have located their studies in another phase of the life-cycle.
The students often study either in order to get ahead in a job that fits them very well or in order to get away from a very frustrating job. The non-students mostly lack both this positive and negative job-derived study motivation.
The students see a greater potential for change by education than the non-students do: They want to and also believe that they can develop their personalities, change their life situation and also social conditions generally. The non-students are more contented or resigned, in all these aspects. The students are politically more radical than the non-students.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 207	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Office of the chancellor of the Swedish Universities

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: EvaMari Köhler	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund

Title:

An experiment in parent education.

Föräldraundervisning - ett praktiskt försök och en principiell diskussion

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter, no 11. Lund 1977.

Title of project:

Parental education

Key words:
Parent education, evaluation, child-rearing, parent-child relationships, adult education

Abstract:

A description, evaluation and discussion of an experiment with parental education is presented. The experiment involved 12 study groups with a total of 141 participants. The experiment was carried out with support from local child welfare authorities.

Participation was voluntary. 204 parents demonstrated an interest to participate and 141 actually took part in the course. Reasons for non-participation were explored via interviews.

The experimental course lasted 21-25 hours divided into 7-8 sessions with one session each week. The majority of the participants were satisfied with the length of the course. Appr. 40 % would have liked a longer course. The contents of the course were also regarded favorably by the participants and the majority felt that they had learnt something new from the course.

The report includes an extensive account of the teaching process in the different groups and how participants and teachers acted during the different sessions.

The report ends with a critical discussion of parental education programs and their functions.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:** 65	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
"Allmänna Barnhuset"

Author: Yvonne Larsson

Inst.: Linköping School of Education
Research Department
Box 3129
S-580 03 LINKÖPING 3

Title: GRUNDLÄGGANDE SPRAKUNDERVISNING BLAND VUXNA - En sammanställning av forskning och litteratur.

/BASIC LANGUAGE TEACHING AMONG ADULTS - A Compilation of Research and Literature/

Bibliographic reference: Kriminalvårdsstyrelsen, Utbildningsenheten
/The National Swedish Prisons Board, Department of Education/
Lärarhögskolan i Linköping, Inst för pedagogik
/Linköping School of Education, Research Department/
KRIM-projektet. Rapport nr 2. 1977.

Title of project: Vuxenutbildning vid kriminalvårdens anstalter - Kartläggning - utprövning - försöksverksamhet (KRIM-projektet). /Adult Education at the Institutions of the National Swedish Prisons Board - Survey - Testing - Research (The KRIM project)

Key words: Adult Education, Basic Education, Literacy

Abstract: About 300 references concerning basic language teaching among adults have been collected from several sources, mainly libraries and institutional publications.

The compilation contains both Swedish and foreign titles.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Kriminalvårdsstyrelsen /The National Swedish Prisons Board)

Author: Rubenson, K.	**Inst.:** Pedagogiska inst Lärarhögskolan Stockholm

Title:

Recruitment in adult education
A research strategy

Bibliographic reference:

Research report 01/1976, School of education Stockholm

Title of project:

Study needs and study obstacles

Key words:

Adult education, recruitment, motives.

Abstract:

In Sweden as in many other countries, it is now beginning to be realized that adult education forms an essential component of a country's education system. This realization has prompted two questions: what categories of people make use of adult education opportunities, and what can be done to reach the people who do not avail themselves of those opportunities? In this connection, researchers into adult education have begun to observe recruitment problems. The studies which have been carried out so far are noted unfortunately for their lack of theoretical application and overall view of recruitment questions. If participation in adult education is taken as territory, the knowledge hitherto gained resembles patches on the map. Without at least some vague idea of the contours on the map, however, it will be impossible to plot the experience we gain, ignorant as we are of the relations between the parts. An overriding structure, however, even if its quality were deficient, could serve as a rough master sketch, thereby furnishing the basis of a synthesis of the scattered knowledge available.

In keeping with these ideas, and starting with the general state of the behavioural sciences and the experience which has been derived from recruitment studies, an attempt is made in the report to construct a paradigm which can form the foundation future recruitment studies.

Pub. date: May -76	**Pages:** 65	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education.

Author: Rubenson, K Bergsten, U Bromsjö, B	**Inst.:** Pedagogiska inst Lärarhögskolan i Stockholm

Title: Korttidsutbildades inställning till vuxenutbildning (Recruitment of people with short previous Schooling to adult education).

Bibliographic reference:
Liber Läromedel/utbildningsförlaget Skolöverstyrelsen, utbildningsforskning, FOU rapport nr 26, 1977.
ISBN 91-47-02480-1

Title of project:
Studiebehov och studiehinder i vuxenutbildning
(Study needs and study obstacles in adult education)

Key words:

Abstract: The present study should be seen as one part of the efforts to increase, the recruitment of people with short previous education to adult education. The general purpose has been to study - experiences from adult education, - needs of adult education - obstacles preventing participation in education, among a group of people with short previous education.
The sample consisted of 1.100 individuals with short previous education in three age groups, 28 - 32 years, 42 - 46 years and 56 - 60 years. 90 per cent of those who were contacted, were interviewed. The interview lasted för around one hour. The results indicate that obstacles to recruitment that are related to a person's selfconfidence, level of aspiration and attitude to adult education seem to be more important than what has appeared in previous research. Obstacles to recruitment can, however, only to a certain extent explain why some people do not participate in adult education. The contents of the course offerings can be another factor. To a large extent the group asked for courses in relation to their work. To meet these needs the authors suggest that the existing adult education programs are supplemented by studycircles connected to the work role. Generally the findings point to the importance of incorporating education in work and in relation to this try to shape the tasks at work in such a way that educational activities become necessary and normal. Further the results show that study associations as well as municipal adult education have large groups of presumtive participants especially in the field of vocational education. In order to recruit these groups certain changes are necessary both concerning course and information. The finding stress the need of alternating work and studies early in life.

Pub. date: Mars -77	**Pages:** 64	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author:

Karl Johan Sparrman

Inst.: Department of Education

University of Umeå and Umeå School of Education

Title:

Elevrekryteringen vid kristna folkhögskolor

The student recruitment to church folk high schools

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska monografier, Umeå, nr 18 1976

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Adult education, folk high school, student recruitment

Abstract:

Folk high schools owned and run by churches from a large group within the type of school for adults which has existed for more then a hundred years. The Christian folk high schools belong to the group of schools called movement schools. This group constitutes almost half of the total number of folk high schools. The other half consists of folk high schools run by county councils, municipal authorities, local supporting societies or foundations. In this report the author has tried to illuminate the recruitment of pupils at folk high schools connected with churces in comparison with the rest of the movement schools and the other folk high schools. Comparisons between the churches to which the Christian schools are affiliated have also been made, for instance between schools with connection to the Church of Sweden and to the free churces. The socio-cultural background of the pupils, their reasons for study, their educational plans and attitudes to the folk high school are particularly illustrated. By using the results from two complete investigations of pupils at folk high schools in 1947 and 1973 and from the annual reports of the schools during the between years it has been possible to make comparisons between schools of different types and different times.

Pub. date: Febr 1977	**Pages:** 127 s 90 Bilagor	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

-

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

Author:
Bengt Abrahamsson & Mårten Söder

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology, Stockholm
ALA Research Foundation

Title:
Power and care
A study of care and organization in institutions for the mentally retarded

Makt och verksamhet

Bibliographic reference:
Report 20/311 C. ALA, Stockholm.

Title of project:
Institutions for the mentally retarded

Key words:
Institutions, Mentally retarded,

Abstract:

The study examines the relationship between organizational structure and technological flexibility in institutions for the mentally retarded. The hypothesis that bureaucratic structure is correlated with a routinized treatment of the retarded is tested on a sample of 16 wards in different institutions.

The most important organizational characteristic in explaining differences in technological flexibility is the degree of centralization of power. Some other organizational characteristics are also found to correlate with the degree of technological flexibility, though not as strong as centralization of power.

Pub. date: May 1977	Pages: 98	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Res..Rep.........

Research supported by:

SPPB 197-

13

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Aronsson, G.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:
Från ackord till fast lön - Utvärdering av en löneformsförändring i högmekaniserat arbete. (From piece rate to monthly salary - Evaluaion of a wage system change in highly mechanized work.)

Bibliographic reference:
Rapporter (Psychological Laboratories, University of Stockholm), 1976, Nr 14

Title of project:
Stress in working life

Key words:
Piece rate, monthly salary, work satisfaction, accidents, health.

Abstract:

The object of this investigation was to study retrospectively, the effects of a change from group piece rate to monthly salary in highly mechanized work. About one year after starting on salary, 76 workers at a medium-sized sawmill in a rural area filled in a questionnaire. A few workers were interviewed. Statistics on accidents and production were followed up for 40 months before and 28 months after the wage change. The most important subjective changes were increased work satisfaction, increased solidarity between workers, and improved economic security. Company supervision and control increased but so did workers´collective responsibility for the production. Some groups, especially the older workers, reported a marked decrease in fatigue after the work day. The frequency of selfreported psychosomatic symptoms decreased. The accidentrate remained unchanged but the severity of accidents decreased. Production quantity was unaffected but quality of production was judged better, due to new possibilities for carefullness and use of skill.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 31	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project No 76/49:2)

Author:
Aronsson, G.

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Work conditions, subjective work experience and psychosomatic health. An explorative study of two groups of sawmill workers.

Bibliographic reference:

Proceedings of the XVIth IUFRO World Congress. Vienna: International Union of Forestry Research Organizations, 1976, pp. 188-198.

Title of project:
Stress in working life

Key words:
Work environment, mental strain, psychosomatics

Abstract:

Two groups of workers in a sawmill were examined, 20 male workers in the saw-house (unfavourable conditions), and 15 male workers with maintenance jobs (favourable conditions). Data concerning the objective work environment were obtained through expert ratings, data concerning the subjective experience through questionnaires, and data concerning health through questionnaires and a medical examination. Marked differences between the groups were found with regard to each of the three parameters. Psychosomatic symptoms and absence from work due to illness were significantly larger for the saw-house group. The two groups were very similar with regard to background variables, which supports the interpretation that the differences found are largely attributable to differences in the work environment.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1976	188-198	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project No 76/49:2)

Author: Berglund, Birgitta	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Quantitative approaches in environmental studies.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 476.

Title of project:

Key words:
Environment, Perception, Climate

Abstract:

Psychological scaling methods can be applied and can bring substantial knowledge to bear upon problems within the realm of environmental hygiene. Methodological issues related to the possibility of obtaining calibrated scales of perceptual variables such as discomfort, annoyance, and unpleasant odors are critical when the scale values are to be entered into a physical pollution index or a perceived environmental quality index, both being applied in the form of norms or recommendations. The level of measurement (ordinal, interval, or ratio scale) is related to the question of calibration of scales. From a practical point of view, the effects of observer-environment dependence are important to disguise in the scale values. Problems having to do with calibration of scales and with application of knowledge about perceptual processes to the scales are being explored in ongoing research projects. These include the measurement of temperature discomfort in different climates and the measurement of annoyance in areas with different noise exposures. Attempts have been made to solve an odorous air pollution problem with psychological measurements.

Pub. date: September, 1976	**Pages:** 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research, the Swedish Environment Protection Board, and the Swedish Work Environment Fund.

Author:

Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf, and
Lindvall, Thomas

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Scaling of annoyance in epidemiological studies.

Bibliographic reference:

In Proceedings of the International Symposium "Recent Advances in the Assessment of the Health Effects of Environmental Pollution", Paris, 24 to 28 June 1974. Luxembourg: Commission of the European Communities, 1975, vol. I, pp. 119-137.

Title of project:

Key words:

Method, Aircraft noise, Survey.

Abstract:

The measurement of annoyance evoked by environmental agents often involves survey techniques. Specific problems, such as effects of response criteria and comparability between population responses, are not well solved by using the assumptions behind the traditional survey methods. In criteria work the meaningfulness and effectiveness of such data are critical, strongly underlining the need for improvements of the methods. The introduction of modern scaling techniques into surveys can give the necessary improvements. Investigations on general annoyance with regard to pulp mill odors and aircraft noise demonstrate that it is possible to measure the population response criteria as well as the population response as such. Guidelines are given for annoyance measurements that result in calibrated measures permitting comparisons between differently exposed areas, fulfill the assumptions for commonly used statistical procedures, and thus enable the determination of meaningful dose-response relationships.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1976	26	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Environment Protection Board,
Swedish Council for Social Science Research, and
Swedish National Council for Building Research.

Author: Blomkvist, A.-Ch., & Sjöberg, L.	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit, Dept of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Risker och olycksrapportering. Några reflektioner med utgångspunkt från svenska massmedias rapportering av aktuella fall. (Risks and accident report. Reflexions with reference to current cases reported in Swedish mass media)

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från Psykologiska Institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, 1976, nummer 4

Title of project:
Riskgenerering och riskbedömning i ett samhälleligt perspektiv
(Risk generation and risk assessment in a social perspective)

Key words:
accident report, mass media attitudes, risk

Abstract:

Mass media reports of accidents and potential health perils and comments in connection with such reports are discussed with reference to four recent cases (potentially harmful substances in food and the work environment, a railway accident and a truck accident). There is a tendency in mass media to devote much attention to what is later found to be false alarms, as well as a tendency towards rather wild speculations about causes of acccidents. Discussions of what actions to take are often missing but when they appear they are sometimes rather pointless because an over-all perspective is hard to apply. The amount of attention paid to an accident seems to covary with such factors as how unusual it is in addition to its size.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1976	30	☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Samarbetskommittén för långsiktsmotiverad forskning. (The Committee for Future Oriented Research)

SPPB 1976

Author: Borg, Gunnar., Karlsson, Jan-Gunnar., Kjessel, Torsten.& Nilsson, Per.

Inst.: Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title: Beteendevetenskapliga studier av skaderisker vid utförsåkning på skidor.

(Perceptual and performance factors influencing risktaking during downhill skiing).

Bibliographic reference:
Information från Psykotekniska institutet, Stockholms universitet 1975, Nr 78.

Title of project:
Beteendevetenskapliga och fysiologiska studier av skaderisker vid utförsåkning.

Key words:
Sports Psychology, downhill skiing, risktaking, fatigue and exertion

Abstract:

The first part of this study presents a review of the literature on the subject of risktaking during downhill skiing. On this basis a list of factors influencing risktaking is set up and a dynamic model emphasizing the interaction between individual and environmental factors is proposed.
The second part of this study shows the results of an experiment carried out in the north of Sweden in January 1975. A group of ten subjects participated over a period of five days. The subjects practised downhill skiing under the supervision of a professional trainer and also skied individually on a prepared trail. Immediately afterwards data were collected on the following subjective variables: Exertion and fatigue in general, exertion and fatigue in the legs, skiing skill, skiing technique, speed and safety, control and perceived absence of risk. Individual skill was also estimated by the trainer and the actual time was measured. The results show a steady increase in the perception of exertion and fatigue in the legs over the investigation period while the overall exertion and fatigue remain at about the same level throughout. Also, both of these variables show higher values for the later part of the skiing each day. The rank-order correlations between the variables show rather high coefficients especially between subjective skill, technique, trainer estimated skill and speed. The perception of safety, control and absence of risk showed no difference over time or days but great differences between individuals, and high correlation with individual skill Further investigations concerning more heterogenous groups of subjects, more specified analysis of the perception of risk and fatigue are also outlined.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
February 1976	20	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Sports Research Council

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Borg, Gunnar., Karlsson, Jan-Gunnar. & Lindblad, Inger.	**Inst.:** Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Perception of panting during ergometer work.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 73.

Title of project:

Kvantitativ bestämning av subjektiva symtom.
(Quantitative assessment of subjective symptoms).

Key words:

Psychophysics, perception of panting, ergometer work.

Abstract:

Quantitative assessments of subjective symptoms are of great importance within the clinical field. One of various symptoms used in clinical diagnosis is panting. Healthy subjects were tested on a bicycle ergometer and asked to rate their perception of panting according to a magnitude estimation method. Perceived exertion was estimated according to the RPE-scale, while heart rate was registered with a tachometer. The subjects were asked to use their first clear perception of panting as a reference level for the subsequent estimations. Changes in perceived panting were shown to be best described by a linear function both in relation to heart rate and work load.

Pub. date: December 1976	**Pages:** 5	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
Borg, Gunnar. & Nordheden, Bo.

Inst.:
Institute of Applied
Psychology, the University
of Stockholm

Title:
A further study on the effects of the rate of work load increase on muscular performance on bicycle ergometer.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 74.

Title of project: Upplevd ansträngning, fysisk prestation och arbetsförmåga.
(Perceived exertion, physical performance, working capacity).

Key words:
Perceived exertion, physical performance, working capacity, effort, RPE-scale.

Abstract:
An experiment is reported on the effect of the rate of work load increase on terminal ("maximal") performance thresholds for dynamic muscular strength for work on bicycle ergometer. The rate of work load increase was varied between 50 and 400 kpm x min^{-1} x sec^{-1} as a complement to a previous study with a variation from 10 to 100 kpm x min^{-1} x sec^{-1}. The work in this study was mainly of an anaerobic character, the shortest lasting about 13 seconds and the longest about 71 seconds, and could directly be compared with a previous study with work of a more aerobic kind (up to about 4,5 minutes). The results showed that the strength thresholds (W) declined continously with decreasing rates of work load increases and that they varied with time (T, in seconds) according to a monotonously decreasing function that could be described by a power function of the type $W = cT^n$, with an exponent of about $n = -0.25$.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1976	11	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden.

Author: Sven Dahlstedt & Ola Svenson	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Detection and reading distances of retroreflective road signs during night driving.

Bibliographic reference:

Applied Ergonomics, 1977 in press.

Title of project:

Cognitive aspects of human information processing

Key words:

detection, traffic safety

Abstract:

The detectability and legibility of road signs with different reflective intensities were studied in night driving conditions. The results indicated that for obtaining optimal detectability and legibility distances, the reflective intensity of a new road sign should be in the range 4 to 10 mcd/lux$\cdot$ cm^2 when measured for light falling on the material in an angle of 10° and observed from a viewing angle of 20'. For signs in this range it was shown that doubling the size of a sign increased a detection distance of about 600 m with 150-200 m. Opposing headlights on a meeting car decreased detection distances of 500-900 m with about 100 m. Finally, it was found that standard signs, in these materials with a text 170 mm high, all permitted reading from a distance of about 115 m.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research and The Swedish Road Safety Office

Author:

Dahlstedt, Sven
Svenson, Ola

Inst.:

General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Gothenburg

Title:

Detection distances of retroreflective road signs during night driving

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, No. 4

Title of project:

Key words:

Traffic safety, road signs, detection.

Abstract:

Detection distances were reported for road signs of different refletive intensity, colour and size perceived under varying light conditions during field experiments in night driving. If the reflective intensity of a material (irrespective of colour) was greater than 1 mcd/lux · cm^2 the median and 90th percentile detection distances for dipped headlights were at least about 700 m and 400 m respetively. For high beam lights all materials had medians of 1000 m or more. Increasing the area of a sign with a factor of 2 had the same effect on detection distance (about 175 m) as an increase of reflective intensity from about 1 mcd/lux . cm^2 to 2 mcd/lux . cm^2. Dipped headlights from an oncoming car decreased detection distances obtained without disturbing lights by about 80-120 m for the signs.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1976	9	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Road Safety Office, The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

Author:
Bo Ekehammar

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Cost-Benefit Models for Career Choice: A psychological proposal.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm,
1976, No. 477.

Title of project:
Den högre utbildningens roll i individens utveckling (HURI). (The role of higher education in the individual's development.)

Key words:
Educational choice, vocational choice, cost-benefit, higher education, high school

Abstract:

Ekehammar, B. Cost-benefit models for career choice: A psychological proposal. - The usefulness of cost-benefit models for analyzing the individual's educational and occupational choice was discussed, with special emphasis on the choice after high school graduation. As a background, the economic approach linked to the human capital concept was described as well as the use of cost-benefit analysis within this framework. Cost-benefit analysis was then discussed as a possible model within the area of educational and occupational choice. First, the traditional, strictly economic model was analyzed and criticized. A psychological-economic alternative was proposed which, in contrast to the economic model, is based on the individual's perceptions and expectations regarding costs and benefits. As a third step, a purely psychological cost-benefit model was suggested, where the cost and benefit concepts are broadened to include all types of personal sacrifices and rewards. This model was regarded as more realistic for the individual's career choice than the economic prototypes.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

Author:
Bo Ekehammar

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Psychological cost-benefit as an intervening construct in career choice models.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 483.

Title of project:
Den högre utbildningens roll i individens utveckling (HURI). (The role of higher education in the individual's development.)

Key words:
Educational choice, vocational choice, cost-benefit, higher education, high school

Abstract:

A causal model for career choice was outlined, encompassing psychological cost-benefit-profit as a central intervening construct. The model was applied to the career choice (education vs work) after high school graduation and tested on longitudinal data from 173 students. The first problem concerned the relationship between the proposed constructs (Psychological cost-benefit-profit with regard to continued education). and the traditional background factors (Intelligence, Social background) in this context. The results showed that Social background, but not Intelligence, had significant positive correlations with the proposed constructs, especially for girls. Certain sex differences and interaction effects were indicated. The second problem concerned the relationship among the components in the causal career choice model, using path analysis as a tool. The results showed clear sex differences. For boys, the model was a rather powerful predictor of career choice, and Psychological profit with regard to continued education had a clear direct as well as an indirect effect on career choice. For girls, the predictive power was low and Psychological profit affected career choice only indirectly via Educational aspiration.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

Author:
Bo Ekehammar

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
A psychological cost-benefit model for career choice: Construct and predictive validity.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 478.

Title of project:
Den högre utbildningens roll i individens utveckling (HURI). (The role of higher education in the individual´s development.)

Key words:
Educational choice, vocational choice, cost-benefit, higher education, high school

Abstract:

A psychological cost-benefit model for career choice was applied to the choice situation after high school graduation. Especially tested were the construct validity and predictive validity of the components of the model. Psychological cost, benefit, and profit scales, with regard to continued education, were constructed on the basis of questionnaire data from ca 400 high school seniors. The analyses showed a clear, positive relationship between psychological benefit-profit and level of aspiration with regard to continued education. This outcome was regarded as an indication of construct validity for the components of the model. Moreover, groups differing as to post high school choice differed markedly, and in the expected direction, as to psychological cost-benefit-profit. Thus, the model showed high predictive validity with respect to post high school choice, which was also supported by a probability analysis. The results were in general more pronounced for boys than for girls.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

SPPB 1976

Author: Ekehammar, B., Hök, M. & Sjöström, K.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:
Sju år efter grundskolan: Uppföljning av studie- och yrkesaktiviteter hos elever som i åk 9 inte avsåg fortsätta studera. (Seven years after elementary school: A follow-up of educational and vocational activities for students who did not intend to continue their education after elementary school.)

Bibliographic reference:
Örebroprojektets rapportserie, delstudie 38, 1976.
(Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm)

Title of project:
Den högre utbildningens roll i individens utveckling (HURI). (The role of higher education in the individual's development.)

Key words:
Educational & vocational choice, study plans, study interest, adult education, mail survey, longitudinal

Abstract:

The study aimed at describing educational and vocational activities up to seven years after the end of compulsory elementary school (grundskolan) for students who did not intend to continue their education after elementary school. Accordingly, the population comprised 143 students of the pilot group (born in 1952) of the Örebro Project who had a mean age of 23 yr at the time of investigation. Mail survey was used as the method of data collection. The response rate was 85%, an unexpectedly high figure in this context. From the main results can be mentioned: (1) almost 2/3 of the group (stated) that they had been satisfied with elementary school, (2) about 1/3 of the group had finished schools of different kinds after elementary school, (3) almost half of the group had also finished courses or shorter forms of education, (4) the mobility between different occupational areas was rather low and the educational level of these occupations was also low, (5) almost 3/4 of the group was working at the time of investigation (1975), with almost solely full-time work, and only a few persons regarded themselves as students, (6) a good 3/4 of the group was satisfied with their current situation and a good 2/3 thought they could control the same, (7) almost 1/3 of the group had educational plans for the near future, and furthermore, the interest for higher education was surprisingly high, and (8) 2/3 of the group thought they could control their future.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

Author:

Fahnér, Gunilla
Hane, Monica

Inst.:

General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Seat belts: Belief changes following law induced behavioral changes.

Säkerhetsbälten: Lagens effekter på åsikter om användning.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från Psykologiska Institutionen, Göteborgs universitet
1976, No. 6.

Title of project:

Key words:

Attitudes, seat belts, use of seat belts, effects of law.

Abstract:

A questionnaire measuring the belief factors Discomfort, Worry, Risk, Effect, and Inconvenience when using a seat belt was answered by 526 car owners. These were drawn from the same population as the group (N= 368) for which the questionnaire was constructed in 1970. A comparison between 1976 and the 1970 sample indicates that the law on compulsory seat belt use has resulted more favorable beliefs while the factor pattern was invariant. The largest change was found in the experience of discomfort and worry for those who had begun to use their belts. The change was rather in the opposite direction for consistent belt non-users. The types of belt construction (e.g. reel belts) did not seem to influence the way belt usage was esperienced.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 43	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research, Trygg-Hansa Eigthy Years Fund .

Author:

Frankenhaeuser, M.

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Quality of Life: Criteria for behavioral adjustment.

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 475.

Title of project:
Stress in working life

Key words:
Work satisfaction, health, psychophysiology, stress research, underload, overload.

Abstract:

New insights into potentially harmful consequences of modern technology have increased efforts to use the methods of the social, behavioral, and biological sciences in searching the psychosocial environment for aversive factors and in identifying high-risk individuals and groups. Examples are given from an ongoing project concerned with the impact of technology on workers' health and satisfaction, in particular problems concerned with adjustment to underload and overload associated with automation and mechanization in industry. Furthermore, the stress involved in urban commuting is illustrated with psychophysiological data. On the basis of results obtained in these and related studies it is argued that a moderately varied flow of stimuli and events, opportunities to engage in psychologically meaningful activities and to exercise personal control over external conditions may be considered key components in the quality-of-life concept. Health risks associated with adjusting to demands characteristic of life in technologically advanced countries are discussed in this context.

Pub. date: September, 1976	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Work Environment Fund (No. 73/55), Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 997); Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Frankenhaeuser, M.

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

The role of peripheral catecholamines in adaptation to understimulation and overstimulation.

Bibliographic reference:

In G. Serban (Ed.), Psychopathology of Human Adaptation. New York and London: Plenum Press, 1976, pp. 173-191.

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:
Psychosocial stressors, adrenal-medullary activity, job-stress, sex differences

Abstract:

The paper reviews data from laboratory and field investigations aimed at identifying potentially harmful aspects of the psychosocial environment, as well as high-risk individuals and groups, by using the urinary excretion of catecholamines as a stress index. It is shown that (a) cognitive factors, such as controllability and predictability of events, influence adrenal-medullary activity, (b) catecholamine release is accompanied by increased alertness and efficiency and hence facilitates adjustment to the demands posed by the environment, (c) individual differences in the intensity and duration of catecholamine secretion in response to underload and overload are related to differences in short-term and long-term adjustment, (d) the two sexes differ with regard to their average catecholamine release under stress, adrenaline being a less sensitive indicator of behavioral arousal in females than in males, (e) sawmill workers, holding machine-paced jobs characterized by extreme lack of personal control, monotony, coercion and physical strain, have high levels of catecholamine secretion, and display a high frequency of psychosomatic symptoms, high absenteeism, etc.

Pub. date: 1976	Pages: 19	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 2371), Swedish Council for Social Science Research, Swedish Work Environment Fund(No. 73/55:2).

Author: Frankenhaeuser, M. and Gardell, B.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:
Underload and overload in working life:
Outline of a multidisciplinary approach

Bibliographic reference:

Reprinted from
Journal of Human Stress
September, 1976
Volume 2, Number 3

Title of project:

Key words:

Industrial work, job stress, job satisfaction, arousal, catecholamine excretion, worker´ s health

Abstract:

A research project is outlined in which concepts and methods from social psychology and psychophysiology are integrated in the study of human adaptation to underload and overload related to technically advanced work processes. Attempts are made to identify aversive factors in the work process by studying acute stress reactions, e. g. , catecholamine excretion, in the course of work and relating these to longterm, negative effects on well-being, job satisfaction and health. Data from a pilot study of sawmill workers support the wiew that machine-paced work characterized by a short work cycle and lack of control over the work process constitutes a threat to health and well-being.

Pub. date: September, 1976	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Work Environment Fund

Author: Margareta Färnstrand	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Gothenburg

Title:

Role of aging. Expectations and the job, the craftsman and the individual.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Applied Psychology, University of Göteborg, Sweden, 1976, 1 (16)

Title of project:

Role of aging.

Key words:

Role of expectations, age differences, role perception

Abstract:

This article contains discussions of expectations people meet from different parties on the labor market, and different forms of adjustment to retirement from the elderly. The conclusion is made that a life-span developmental approach is necessary if adjustment to aging is to be understood. Factors that ought to be covered in a research design is presented.

Pub. date: 1976	Pages: 19	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author: Gardell, Bertil	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Arbetsinnehåll och livskvalitet
Job content and Quality of Life

Bibliographic reference:

Bokförlaget Prisma/Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions

Title of project:

Key words: Work organization, job content, technology, work environment, working hours, work satisfaction, quality of life, stress, monotony, work reform, work law, industrial democracy, health

Abstract:

The report shows that severe restrictions in worker autonomy and control, narrow job content and severe obstacles for social interaction contributes to work dissatisfaction and lack of involvement and vocational responsibility. Work dissatisfaction is in itselt an undesired side-effect of mechanisation and rationalization and implies a low quality of life for large groups of worker in the industrialized society. Work dissatisfaction related to bad working condition seems also to contribute to stress and stress induced disease and sick-leaves. Furthermore, work dissatisfaction seems to imply a withdrawal of human resources and low political efficacy.
The central conclusion of the report is that the trade unions must involve themselves to a much greater extent in issues related to technology and work organization.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 156	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund, Swedish Work Environment Fund, Swedish Social Science Research Council

Author:
Gardell, B.

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:
Psychological and Social Problems of Industrial Work in Affluent Societies

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Department of Psychology
The University of Stockholm
Number 474, September, 1976

Title of project:

Key words:
Job content, working hours, leisure, industrial democracy, work environment, work satisfaction

Abstract:
Working life is regarded as part of a larger ecological complex of human environment and human resources. Behavioural science research dealing with the human condition at work from the point of view of workers'well-being, health and use of leisure is briefly summarized. Adverse effects in these areas are tied to certain common features of massproduction technology such as severe obstacles to man control over pace and methods built into the production system and severe obstacles to an all-round use of social and creative resources at work. On the basis of such research pressure for changes in working life has been elicited and in the Scandinavian countries the organization of work and its effects on health and well-being to-day counts as a major social-political issue. Account is given of the attempts now appearing in the Scandinavian countries to deal with the psycho-social aspects of work in a combined effort of legislation and collective bargaining.

Pub. date: September 1976	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
Gardell, Bertil

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Psykosociala problem sammanhängande med industriella produktionsprocesser.
Psychosocial Aspects of Industrial Work.

Bibliographic reference:

Statens offentliga utredningar 1976:3
Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet
Rapport i psykosociala frågor

Title of project:

Key words:
Work organization, technology, work environment, psycho-social factors, law, stress, monotoning, alienation, mental health

Abstract:

The report shows that industrial production may be organized in a way which is not conpatible with an enlarged concept of Worker Health and Safety. First, certain production systems contribute to stress in a psychological and physiological sense and to ill-health. Secondly, workers tend to develop mechanisms of adjustment to such systems which are conflicting with social values of democratic participation and equity. Counter-measures through legal action and trade union policy are discussed.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1976	20	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Social Science Research Council

Author:

Gardell, Bertil

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:
Reactions at Work and Their Influence on Nonwork Activities: An Analysis of a sociopolitical Problem in Affluent Societies.

Bibliographic reference:

Human Relations, Volume No 29, No 9, 1976, pp 885-904.

Title of project:

Key words:
Job content, work satisfaction, alienation, leisure, industrial democracy, mental health

Abstract:
Traditional ways of organizing work in industrialized societies are in conflict with basic human needs related to creativity, influence, and growth. This conflict seems to affect adversely not only work satisfaction and job and labor-market behavior, but also participation in organized cultural, political, and educational activities. Evidence is also given for adverse effects on self-esteem and mental health. The advance of the Welfare State is seen as the material foundation making possible the present change in work values and expectations, calling for increased worker influence on different levels in the production system and for an increased quality of working life. At the same time, however, increased expectations are made toward the quality of non work activities and toward greater equality between sexes and generations, e. g. , in relation to family duties, education, and labor-market opportunities. These value changes call for a broader approach to social change in working life than is generally implied in sociotechnical approaches to job design and organization of work, including also such issues as shorter working hours, more flexible career patterns, and greater flexibility in the relation between work, family, and nonwork activities.

Pub. date:	**Pages:** 20	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund and the Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author: Gustafsson, Rolf Å
Gardell, Bertil
Tillström, Inger
Brandt, Cornelia

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Preliminär sammanställning av intervjuer med personal på ett långvårdssjukhus.
(Explorative Analysis of Interviews with Staff at a long-term care Hospital.)

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the research group for the social psychology of working life at the Psychology Department of Stockholm University, Report No 3.

Title of project:
"The Psychosocial work environment of the Hospital"

Key words:
Hospital organization, alienation, participation, social relation, ward personnel, quality of working life.

Abstract:

Participant observation and explorative interviews are the methods used in this case-study of two wards in an hospital for long-term care. The usefulness in therapeutic respect and consequenses for staff's quality of working life, given by the dominant medical paradigm ("Akutvårdsmodellen - Organizational model for short term care) are questioned. Basic concepts in organizational-, alienation- and sociological theory are used to interpret the "soft-data" obtained by the interviews. Main headings in the report are: Consequenses for staff conditioned by the organizational model for short term care, social interaction between different categories of ward personnel, organizational limits for the staff's engagement, control and participation in work, psychosocial adaptation in work situation caused by organizational limits, bureaucratic structure and labour unions' functioning. In appendix there is a short summary of the responses that the interviewed staff had on the report. The report was presented to the staff in "feed-back meetings".

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 106	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project 75/185)

Author: Bo Hedberg	**Inst.:** Department of Business Administration, University of Gothenburg

Title:

The Design and Impact of a Real-Time Computer System. A case study from a Swedish Commercial Bank.

Bibliographic reference:
Niels Bjørn-Andersen, Bo Hedberg, Dorothy Mercer, Enid Mumford, and André Solé: Computer Systems, Work Design, and Job Satisfaction. Pergamon Press, London, 1977. (forthcoming)

Title of project:

"Computer Systems and Work Design"

Key words:
Man-computer interaction
Work design
Job satisfaction

Abstract:

The design process leading to the implementation of a real-time computer system in a large commercial bank is studied. Why was the system installed? Who were the major actors? What objectives/constraints affected the designs?

The impact of the new system is then studied through interviews with cashiers, managers, and union officials. Work role changes, job facets, and job satisfaction is measured.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
Summer 1977		☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☒ Book chapter......

Research supported by:
International Institute of Management, Berlin
London School of Economics

SPPB 1976

Author: Bo Hedberg	**Inst.:** Department of Business Administration, University of Gothenburg

Title:

How Organizations Learn and Unlearn.

Bibliographic reference:

Nystrom, Paul C., and Starbuck, W. (eds.), Handbook of Organizational Design, Vol. I, Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1977.

Title of project:

"How Organizations Learn".

Key words:

Organizational learning
Standard operating procedures

Abstract:

A survey chapter on organizational learning (OL) Subtopics:

(1) The concept of organizational learning.
(2) The interaction between individuals and organizations in OL.
(3) A stimulus-response model of OL.
(4) A garbage can model of OL.
(5) Triggers of learning.
(6) Unlearning.
(7) Environments for learning.
(8) Designs for organizational learning.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
Summer 1977	80	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☒ .Book...............

Research supported by:

International Institute of Management, Berlin.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Bo Hedberg, Niels Bjørn-Andersen

Inst.: Dept. of Business Administration, Univ. of Gothenburg and Instit. of Organisation and Sociology of Copenhagen, School of Economics.

Title:

Designing Information Systems in an Organizational Perspective

Bibliographic reference:
Paul C. Nystrom and William H, Starbuck (eds.), Perspective Models of Organizations, North-Holland/TIMS, Studies in the Management Sciences, Vol. V., North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam, 1977.

Title of project:

"Computer Systems and Work Design"

Key words:
Systems design
Work design
Job organization

Abstract:

Studies conducted in two banks reveal that technological considerations determined the objectives, constraints, and alternatives for information-systems designs. The design teams limited their responsibilities to technology, and they neither predicted nor allowed for the human consequenses of technology. As a result, the informations systems failed to exploit opportunities for improvement. Because information systems influence all aspects of organizations, it is realistic for design teams' responsibilities to encompass human considerations as well as technological ones. To handle human considerations adequately design teams need expertise beyond the ranges of technological specialists. The scopes of design processes can be widened, and users can meningfully participate in desingning, but this requires changes both in organizations and in their environments. Participative designing can lead to better information systems when organizations' members share major objectives. When this is not the case, designing must be dealt with as a political process.

Pub. date: Februari 1977	**Pages:** 18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Article ....

Research supported by:
International Institute of Management, Berlin
Danish Social Science Research Council

Author:

Bo Hedberg, William H. Starbuck

Inst.: Department of Business Administration, University of Gothenburg, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Title:

Saving an Organization from a Stagnating Environment.

Bibliographic reference:
Hans B. Thorelli (ed.) Strategy + Structure = Performance: The Strategic Planning Imperative, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Ind., 1977. (forthcoming).

Title of project:
"The Dynamics of Organizational Stagnation".

Key words:
Stagnation
Organizational behavior

Abstract:

A long-term, successfully growing business firm moves into decline as a result of competition and technical innovations. Old competences and behaviors must be unlearned and replaced.

The case study describes the development from growth to non-growth, actors' behavior, phases of the development that leads up to a serious crisis.

The normative implications of the findings are discussed.

Pub. date: April 1977	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Book chapter......

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Research.
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

Author:
Helmers, G. Rumar, K. & Ytterbom, U.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Optimering av halvljusets ljusfördelning
(optimizing of the low beam light distribution)

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
1977 Opublicerad slutrapport

Title of project:
Optimering av halvljusets ljusfördelning
(Optimizing of the low beam light distribution)

Key words:
Visible distance, night driving, low beam, light distribution, computer simulation, prediction

Abstract: Several previous studies show that the present low beam system cannot offer visibility distances that are required at the speeds that are normal on our roads. The inefficiency of the low beam is one of the main causes to the large risk in night driving. However, results also show that changes in the low beam light distribution have large effects on the visibility distances offered.

In the present study the first step was to produce headlights with different low beam light distributions. This was carried out by cooperation with headlight manufacturers. The changes and modifications were discussed and suggested by a special group of automobile lighting organized within the Swedish Road Safety Administration. The light distributions of these prototypes were measured with special accuracy.

The second step was to study systematically in full scale the luminances and contrasts prevailent at the moment of detection of obstacles, with and without oncoming headlights.

Results from these measurements were then used in the third step where a model for visibility distance calculations was set up.

The predictive performance of this model was tested against the results from field registrations of visibility with those head lights with modified low beam distributions that were judged to be most interesting.

Finally, the model was used for calculations of visibility distances offered by some chosen headlights by driving on a real road with horizontal and vertical curves. Moreover the visibility effects of some special conditions such as curve radius and misaiming were calculated. In this way various headlights can be ranked

Pub. date: February 1977	**Pages:** 90	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Transport Research Delegation

Author: Fredrik Hjortzberg-Nordlund Bo Ekehammar	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

A comparison of two approaches to the study of job perception

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, the University of Stockholm Number 485, November 1976.

Title of project:
The Role of Higher Education in the Individual's Development

Key words:
Job perception, semantic differantial, similarity ratings

Abstract:

Two different approaches to the study of job perception were compared. One was based on an instrument of semantic differential type adapted to the study of jobs (job differential), the other was based on similarity ratings among job pairs. Data for the two approaches from the same 42 subjects were used for multidimensional analyses of 9 job titles which were chosen so as to cover different status levels and job areas. The approaches seemed to yield congruent results. The number of dimensions was the same, and the psychological content of these dimensions seemed to correspond. The 3 dimensions were interpretable as "Preference", "Status", and "Nursing & Contact".

Pub. date: 1976	Pages: 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Ulf Hörberg

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Running light - twilight conspicuity and distance judgements

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Psychology, Report No. 215, 1977
University of Uppsala
Box 227
S-751 04 Uppsala, Sweden

Title of project:
Running light

Key words:
Running light, twilight conspicuity, distance judgement

Abstract: In this report two problems are investigated, both with importance for road safety.

The first problem is how vehicle conspicuity is increased in twilight by running light use. The measure of conspicuity is peripheral detection distance. Three running light intensities, 100, 200, and 300 cd are used.

The results indicate that there are no increment in conspicuity until the daylight illumination has decreased to about 1000 lux. There are also very small differences found between the different light intensities.

The other problem is if the use of running light influences the distance judgement to oncoming vehicles. Two different methods are used. First, a method of adjustment and secondly, a method of constant stimuli. The light intensities using the first method were 100 and 300 cd. However, no results were obtained using this method.

When using the other method the time available for making the judgements was restricted. The light intensities were 300 and 900 cd.

The result from this study indicates that there is a tendency to underestimate the distance to a vehicle using running light and that this tendency increases when the light intensity is increased.

Pub. date: May, 1977	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Nordic Road Safety Council

Author:

Gunnar Jansson and Bo Schenkman

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala

Title:

The effect of the range of a laser cane on the detection of objects by the blind

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Box 227, S-751 044
Uppsala, Sweden
Report 211, 1977

Title of project:

Mobility aids for the blind

Key words:

Blind, mobility, technical aids

Abstract: The present investigation is part of an evaluation program for the Swedish laser cane for the blind. The aim was to examine the effect of the range of the laser cane on the proportion of objects detected and on the stopping distance, i.e. the distance between the user and the object when he has stopped at an auditory signal from the laser cane. Six blind subjects with good ordinary long cane technique were given a short term special training in handling the laser cane. During an experiment in controlled in-door conditions, objects of different size and position were placed in the subject's path. The result was that an increase of the range of 1 m (from 2 to 3 m) gave an increase of the proportion of objects detected of .20, an increase in stopping distance of .68 m and an increase of the shortest stopping distance obtained of .36 m. The effect of the range was especially accentuated for small objects. The result varied also to some extent with the horizontal and vertical position of the objects. The final decision concerning the range of the laser cane should be based on a weighing of the positive effect on the detection of objects, the risk of "redundant" signals, i.e. signals not relevant for the user, and potential safety problems with larger ranges.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1977	30	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Johansson, G.

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Monotony and mental overload: Stress factors in the sawmill.

Bibliographic reference:

Proceedings of the XVI IUFRO World Congress. Vienna: International Union of Forestry Research Organizations, 1976, pp. 199-205.

Title of project:
Stress in working life

Key words:
Monotony, overload, stress.

Abstract:

A group of sawyers, edgermen, and graders (group I) was compared to a control group of workers in the same sawmill (group II) with respect to psychological and physiological stress reactions. The tasks of group I were characterized by repetitiveness, social isolation, machine-controlled work pace, and high demands for surface-mental attention, whereas group II had less demanding and less monotonous jobs. Stress reactions, such as psychosomatic disorders, poor work satisfaction and high levels of adrenaline excretion, were more pronounced in group I than in group II. It is concluded that, in highly mechanized sawmills, working conditions typical for sawyers, edgermen and graders represent a combination of monotony and mental overload which tends to make them a susceptible risk group with regard to work dissatisfaction and illness.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Work Environment Fund (No. 73/55).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Johansson, G., Aronsson, G., and
Lindström, B.O.

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Social psychological and neuroendocrine stress reactions in highly mechanized work.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 488.

Title of project:

Stress in working life

Key words:

Monotony, overload, stress psychosomatic disorders

Abstract:

Social psychological theory on relations between production technology and work satisfaction was combined with arousal theory based on psychophysiological stress research in a study of workers in a highly mechanized production industry. A group of workers whose tasks were characterized by repetitiveness, physical constraint, machine-regulation of work pace and high demands for continuous attention (high-risk group) was compared to a control group who performed their work under less monotonous and more flexible conditions. Both groups were studied at work and during free hours with regard to urinary excretion of adrenaline and noradrenaline as well as self-ratings of mood and alertness. During work the high-risk group excreted significantly more catecholamines than the control group. The results suggest that the combination of monotony and mental overload experienced by the high-risk group demands continuous mobilization of biochemical adaptive resources which in the long run may prove harmful to the individual This assumption was supported by the fact that the risk group showed a higher frequency of psychosomatic illness and absenteeism than the control group.

ub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
December, 1976	23	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Work Environment Fund (No. 73/55).

Author:

Johansson, G., and Lundberg, U.

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Psychophysiological aspects of stress and adaptation in technological society.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1977, No. 494.

Title of project:
Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:
Psychosocial stressors, adrenal-medullary activity, job stress, urban commuting.

Abstract:
The paper reports data from a long-term project concerned with human psychological and physiological adaptation to the psychosocial environment. Subjective and cognitive aspects of various stressful conditions have been investigated in relation to physiological reactions such as sympathetic-adrenal medullary activity and heart rate. Although pholygenetically old, the "fight-or-flight" reaction to stress still seems to serve a useful purpose in a short-range percpective. Experiments have shown that increased levels of adrenaline excretion are generally associated with good performance and successful short-term adaptation to acute stress situations characteristic of technological society. But when demands for readjustment are raised frequently or during long periods, the resulting high adrenaline levels are likely to produce harmful long-term effects. The work conditions associated with modern technology are often characterized by overstimulation or understimulation. Field studies as well as laboratory experiments show that such conditions impose a heavy load on human adjustment mechanisms, as indicated by increased catecholamine levels and poor work satisfaction. Psychophysiological responses to other real-life stressors are illustrated by investigations on urban commuting and noise. In addition, data are reported regarding behaviour patterns and cognitive factors, such as set and control, which tend to modify reactions to stress.

Pub. date: January, 1977	Pages: 21	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research;
Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 997);
Swedish Work Environment Fund (No. 76/49).

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Linden, Michael Vegelius, Jan	**Inst.:** University of Uppsala Department of Psychology

Title:
The Chaplin film jury 1959 - 1975

Chaplins jury 1959-1975

Bibliographic reference:
Chaplin, 1976, 18, 63-67

Title of project:
Models of film criticism

Key words:
Film criticism, judgement, rating scales

Abstract:

Since its very first issue in 1959 Chaplin - the bimonthly bulletin of the Swedish Film Institute - has accounted for overall judgements made by leading film critics on relevant feature films. Altogether 13.547 judgements, representing 50 critics and 1.686 films, have been reported in terms of seven- and eight-category scales. Proceeding from these film jury data and some relevant film reviews critics and films were described and preliminarily analyzed in statistical and more subjective terms as well. The inter-judgement consistency among critics was concluded very large. It was suggested that "theme" and "cinematic quality" constituted two relevant (and related) judgement norms or rationals. One major difference between "good" and "bad" films was tentatively identified with "existential" vs "speculative" themes.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 5	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities
Swedish Film Institute

Author: Leif Lundberg	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, Stockholm Dept. of Sociology, Uppsala ALA Research Foundation

Title:

Eliminating from the labour market among epileptics in Sweden

Uteslutning från arbetsmarknaden av epileptiker

Bibliographic reference:

Report 23/299 C. ALA, Stockholm.

Title of project:
Epileptics. An investigation on conditions of the labour market

Key words:
Epileptics, Social consequences, Labour market

Abstract:

Some social consequences - mainly eliminating from the labour market - of various forms of epileptic manifestations and other medical problems are investigated in a survey among 154 patients with epilepsy at the neurological clinic of Karolinska Sjukhuset in Stockholm.

22 per cent of all were eliminated from the labour market. Almost all of the eliminated had had attacks within the last year. The majority of them also had suffered from other medical problems.

Pub. date: May 1977	**Pages:** 90	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Res. Rep..........

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

Author:

Lundberg, U.

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Urban commuting: Crowdedness and catecholamine excretion.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Human Stress, 1976, 2, 26-32.

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research.

Key words:

Crowdedness, catecholamine excretion, train stress, commuting, self-ratings

Abstract:

Male passengers regularly commuting by train on the Stockholm-Nynäshamn line were investigated on two morning trips to Stockholm. These trips were made under different levels of crowding, before and after a period of gas rationing during the oil crisis in 1973-74. One group of subjects boarded the train at its first stop (Nynäshamn), the other midway on its route (Västerhaninge). Physiological reactions were assessed from the rate of catecholamine excretion in urine and the subjective experiences were measured by self-ratings. The results showed that feelings of discomfort grew more intense as the train approached Stockholm and the number of passengers increased. Perceived crowdedness increased as the square of the number of passengers. During both trips the subjects from Nynäshamn (longer trip) had a lower rate of adrenaline and noradrenaline excretion on the train than those from Västerhaninge. Furthermore, it was found that the rate of adrenaline excretion was higher for both groups during Trip 2, when the train was more crowded. The results support previous findings indicating that the stress involved in travelling by train varies more with the social and ecological conditions of the trip than with its length or duration.

Pub. date: 1976	Pages: 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 997);
Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

Author:
Ohlsson, Monica.

Inst.:
Institute of Applied
Psychology, the University
of Stockholm

Title:
Information processing related to physical fitness in elderly people.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 71.

Title of project:

Key words:
Sports psychology, physical fitness, mental performance, elderly people.

Abstract:

Twenty-four males (63-78 years) participated in the investigation, which consisted of one experimental session during which they performed on five different psychological tests. Eleven of the subjects (63-72 years) were considered physically fit and is called the trained group. The other thirteen subjects (68-78 years) were not physically active and is called the untrained group. The groups were compared in their mental test results. First an analysis of covariance was carried out with age as a covariate because the trained group was five years younger than the untrained group. This difference however, was not statistically significant. Then the two groups were matched with respect to age which made the groups somewhat smaller than before. The results were here analyzed by Student´s t-test.

In both analysis of the results the trained group performed better than the untrained group in all 16 psychological variables, although the differences were statistically significant only in some of them. Some specific factors characterizing those variables in which the differences were significant are hard to specify, but the tests put great demand on information processing on different levels.

The results seem to be in congruence with other studies stating that cardiovascular fitness seems to be an important factor to reduce deterioration in information processing in elderly people.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Tercentary Fund of the Bank of Sweden.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Kit Sjöberg
Barbro Callheim

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
Attraktivare kollektivtrafik:trafikantinformation
(Increasing the attractivity of collective means of transportation:consumer information)

Bibliographic reference:
Rapport, Institutionen för transportteknik, Chalmers Tekniska Högskola

Title of project:
Attraktivare kollektivtrafik(Increasing the attractivity of collective means of transportation)

Key words:
Transportation, consumer information

Abstract:

The purpose of the project was to investigate the possibility to enable consumers to use collective means of transportation in an optimal manner by improving information. The needs of different types of consumers were studied. Domestic and foreign information material was also investigated and a new type of information was constructed and tested.

Pub. date: 1976	Pages: 61	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:
Svenson, Ola

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Risks of road transportation from a psychological perspective: A pilot study

Bibliographic reference:

Project riskgeneration and riskassessment in a social perspective,
Report no 3 1977, University of Göteborg

Title of project:
Riskgeneration and riskassessment in a social perspective.

Key words:
Risk, traffic safety, cognition, perception

Abstract:

Psychological aspects of risktaking in road transportation are discussed under three headings; human error, opinion formation, and the role of society. People accept greater risks in private road transportation than in virtually any other sector of society. This fact is elucidated and discussed by reviewing results of empirical research.

Pub. date: 1977	Pages: 44	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Committee for Future Oriented Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

54

Author: Gunnela Westlander	**Inst.:** The Swedish Council for Personnel Administration

Title:
The Conditions of Work and the Content of Free Time.

A Social-psychological study of male industrial workers.
Svensk titel: Arbetets villkor och fritidens innehåll.
En socialpsykologisk studie av manliga fabriksarbetare

Bibliographic reference:

PA-rådets förlag. Stockholm 1976. Meddelande nr 67.

Title of project:
Factors relevant for mental health in work and other life sectors.

Key words:
Discretion at work. Jobsatisfaction. Family life cycle. Home-satisfaction. Leisure activities. Leisure content. Life situation.

Abstract:

The aim of the study was to shed light on the importance of gainful employment in the individual's total life situation. It is the fourth study in a series subsumed under the research project named below. The aims of the study were

- to devise a research model towards exploring, in greater detail, the individual's current total situation, with reference to the content and psychological rewards of the work situation, home and family life, and other leisure activities

- to determine, for a defined population, what content and outcome look like with regard to the different aspects of the current total situation that have been investigated. The sample were males aged 30 - 40 from the membership of the Swedish Factory Workers Union. The age group gave possibility to study people in the family intensive phase. One of the main hypotheses was that greater job strains and lower degree of self-determination were each linked to a less positive total situation. This hypothesis was verified especially for the self-determination aspect of work.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 310	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

Author:
Gunnela Westlander

Inst.:
The Swedish Council for
Personnel Administration.

Title:
A Report on Women Industrial Workers.
Work, Family and Free Time - Content and Outcome.
Svensk titel: Rapport om kvinnor i fabriksarbete.
Förvärvsarbete, familj och fritid till innehåll och samspel.

Bibliographic reference:
PA-rådets förlag. Stockholm 1977. Meddelande nr 69.

Title of project: Women in factory work - development of instruments and study of conditions and outcome in gainful employment, family situation and free time.

Key words: Discretion at work. Jobsatisfaction Family life cycle. Home-satisfaction. Leisure activites. Professional identity. Sex-differences.

Abstract: This is a report about gainful employment in factory work. The empirical material is taken from an interview - based investigation in which 42 women participated. The empirical study is a parallel of an earlier investigation on 60 male workers in the same age and family situation (see Westlander, 1976: The Conditions of Work and the Content of Free Time). The results are presented as a comparative study and show many sex-differences in different sectors of life. The common equality goals seemed not to be reached. The aim of the study was to explore the relationship between gainful employment and other aspects of life situation. With the approach that was nomothetic in character, the relationships studied showed a pattern very much like that for the male workers (in the study named) but the tendencies were less accentuated. Life outside work had a more positive and richer content among women with a more satisfying jobsituation. The interdependence between life sectors was discussed according to sex.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:** 200	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☒ Research report...

Research supported by:
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gunnela Westlander	**Inst.:** The Swedish Council for Personnel Administration

Title:

Work and Life Situation.

Some approaches to find empirical evidence of the psychological value of gainful employment.
Svensk titel: Arbete och livssituation. Några ansatser att empiriskt belysa förvärvsarbetets psykologiska värde.

Bibliographic reference:

PA-rådets förlag. Stockholm 1976. Meddelande nr 68.

Title of project:
Factors relevant for mental health in work and other life sectors.

Key words:
Job satisfaction. Discretion at work. Positive mental health. Life situation.

Abstract:

The origins of the study go back to a research tradition in industrial sociology which emerged during the 1960's resulting in notable investigations into the relation between factors in the work situation, psychological rewards from that situation and general mental well-being. The aim of the study was to produce a more detailed knowledge about these relations and also about the individual's gainful employment and the contents and rewards of his life otherwise. These substudies make the empirical contribution in answering different questions about the relationsships between the above mentioned factors. Different methods were used in the studies (questionnaires, intensive interviews) in order to get nomothetic as well as idiographic material. The results showed that working conditions (degree of autonomy at work) but also aspects of family situation were important influences on the psychological rewards from work.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 300	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

Author:
Lars Åberg

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title: HEADMOVEMENTS OF DRIVERS
Compensatory head movements due to restrictions in the visual field

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden
1977, Report 205

Title of project:

Key words:
Driver, Head movement, Road crossing, Visual Field

Abstract:
This report is the second in a series dealing with head movements as an indicator of attention distribution of drivers in traffic situations.
In order to study the way restrictions of the visual field affected the scanning behaviour of drivers registrations of head movements were made in urban road crossings. Four subjects drove in real traffic wearing spectacles that restricted their visual fields of fixation. Three different levels of restriction of the visual field of fixation were chosen, corresponding to a maximum binocular visual field of 80, 65, and 50 degrees, respectively.
Maximum amplitude of horizontal head movements was used as the main dependent variable. The subjects were found to change their systematic scanning behaviour due to restrictions in their visual fields, by making correspondingly longer horizontal head movements. The subjects did not drive significantly slower, neither did they express any feelings of insecurity when driving with a restricted visual field.

Pub. date: 1977	Pages: 19	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Transport Delegation

Author:	**Inst.:**
Östberg, O.	General Psychology Unit, Dept of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

On the classification into circadian phase types. Towards a practical chronohygiene. (Zur Typologie der circadianen Phasenlage. Ansätze zu einer praktischen Chronohygiene.)

Bibliographic reference:

In G. Hildebrandt (Ed.), "Biologische Rhythmen und Arbeit". Wien: Springer-Verlag, 1976 (pp. 117-137)

Title of project:

Dygnsrytmstudier

Key words:

Circadian rhythm, Interindividual differences, Literature review, Chronohygiene, Questionnaire, Phase angle assessment

Abstract:

It is commonplace to structure perceived interindividual differences (physical appearance, temperament etc.) by means of classification schemes. As evidenced by folklore expressions and common sense beliefs, such structuring has long been used as regards time-of-day aspects of human behaviour: Long sleepers, short sleepers, nap takers, larks, owls etc. Based on a literature review (106 references) it is concluded that this approach has been fruitfully employed also in more strict scientific settings: Idiosyncrasies in sleep/wakefulness pattern are reflected in skewness, amplitude and phase differences in physiologic measures of circadian rhythms. Increased interest in chronohygiene and adaptability to displaced and irregular working hours (shift work, intercontinental jet travel) has brought forward questionnaires to determine circadian "types" of individuals. It is shown that the classification by means of a simple questionnaire on Morningness-Eveningness is more parsimonious (face validity, predictability power etc.) than the classification into Introversion-Extraversion.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1976	20	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☒ Tyska.	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Bierschenk, Bernhard

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack, S-200 45 Malmö

Title: A computer-based content analysis of interview texts: Numeric description and multivariate analysis.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1977
Didakometry, No. 53

Title of project:

Educational search strategies

Key words: Psycholinguistics, concept formation, interview data, content analysis, computational linguistics

Abstract:

This report describes the method of approach used in an analysis of the dimensionality of interview texts. By means of cluster analysis models, the interview material has been homogenized. On the basis of these results the relation pattern has then been studied by means of a discriminant analysis. In the final discussion the results are related to (1) the psycholinguistic model and (2) the model of the research process which have guided this research.

Pub. date: January 1977	**Pages:** 42	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

Author: Bierschenk, Bernhard	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack, S-200 45 Malmö

Title: En datorbaserad innehållsanalys av intervjutext: Numerisk beskrivning och multivariat analys. /A computer-based content analysis of interview texts: Numeric description and multivariate analysis./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Ecucational and Psychological Research
Malmö 1976
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 307

Title of project:

Educational search strategies

Key words: Psycholinguistics, concept formation, interview data, content analysis, regression analysis, computational linguistics

Abstract:

This report gives a description of the steps in an analysis of the dimensionality in interview texts. By means of cluster analysis techniques the interview material has been condensed. Based on the results derived from several clusters a discrimination analysis has been carried out. In the final discussion the results are related to (1) the psycholinguistic model and (2) the model of the research process which have guided this research.

Pub. date: November 1976	**Pages:** 63	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bierschenk, B. & Bierschenk, I.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack, S-200 45 Malmö

Title: A system for a computer-based content analysis of interview data

Bibliographic reference:

Lund: Gleerup, 1976
Studia Psychologica et Paedagogica, No. 32

Title of project:

Educational search strategies

Key words: Psycholinguistics, computer-based content analysis, psychometrics, language analysis, concept formation, computational linguistics, cognitive psychology

Abstract:

This monography presents the psycholinguistic model underlying the development of a method for a computer-based content analysis, called ANACONDA. A program-flow diagram for the construction of concepts illustrates basic steps in the analysis. The coding of the text is based on a theory about thought structures and it is given an account of the way in which this theory can be converted into a system for coding concepts and relations. Linguistic elements have been scaled according to the semantic differential technique. The results of the scaling procedure are given together with an outlook in the form of examples of the scaled linguistic elements, showing how these are to be used in the next developmental step.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 103	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Bierschenk, Inger

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack, S-200 45 Malmö

Title: En studie av modifierande ords kontextuella funktion: En principdiskussion och några kvantifieringsförsök. /A study of the contextual function of modifiers: Foundations for quantification./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1977
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 314.

Title of project:
Educational search strategies

Key words:
Content analysis, psycholinguistics, psychometrics

Abstract:

Within a research project on computer-based content analysis empirically specified content of nouns is assumed to come about through weighted verbs and adjectives connected with the nouns. Based on this assumption noun clusters have been established. This study tries to find out a method for measuring the function of adverbs within the adjectival structure. It is namely possible that the weight of the respective adjectives could change in connection with modifiers in such a degree that the content of the nouns must be reconsidered.

Pub. date: January, 1977	**Pages:** 46 (+Appendix)	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Brenner, S.-O., & Hjelmquist, E.	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit, Dept of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Form and function of sentences and discourse in conversations

Bibliographic reference:

Paper presented at the psychology of language conference, Stirling, Scotland, 21-24 june, 1976.

Title of project:

Key words:

Discourse structure, conversation analysis, functional relations

Abstract:

The model of Halliday (1973, 1975) was suggested as a base for a study of conversation in dyads with regard to the function and form of the speech process. It was found that function and form of speech were highly intercorrelated, as predicted by the model, and that the speech process in terms of speech quality was structured over time on sentence level. The structure was characterized by complementarity rather than consistency or adjustment. The change in level of speech quality showed a tendency to be related to intelligence and verbal competence of the speaker while level of speech quality was negatively related to flexibility.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 24	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Brenner, S.-O., & Hjelmquist, E.

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Dept of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
Språkets psykologi. (The psychology of language.)

Bibliographic reference:
Brenner, S.-O., Hjelmquist, E., Språkets psykologi, Almqvist & Wiksell, 1977

Title of project:

Key words:
Psychology of language, thinking and language, social context

Abstract:

This is meant to be an introductory text to the psychology of language but with a broad scope. More specific examples of topics treated are: Differences between human and animal communication, characteristics of human communication besides language, generative transformational theories of language, social psychological basis for human communication, developmental theories ranging from linguistically based to Piaget's point of view, implications concerning the relations between language and thought when taking a Chomskian or Whorfian standpoint, Bernstein's framework for the study of social class related language differences, aphasia, and bilingualism. The book has a critical outlook on the subjects treated and discusses strenghts and weaknesses of different theoretical standpoints and empirical investigations.

Pub. date: 1977

Pages: 200

☒ Swedish
☐ English
☐ ....

☐ Final report
☐ Progress report
☐ ....

☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:

Hjelmquist, E.

Inst.:

General Psychology Unit
Dept of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title: Att kunna säga det man vill ha sagt

(To be able to say what you want to communicate)

Bibliographic reference: Svensson, L. (Ed.), Språk och tanke.Bidrag till symposiet "Språk och socialisation".(Language and thought.Contribution to the symposium "Language and socialization".)

Title of project: Language and socialization

Key words: Language, thought, communication

Abstract: In this paper is pointed out that the very old problem concerning the relation between language and thought of course not is solved, but that at least some interpretations of the relation can be rather confidently excluded.An extreme Whorfian standpoint thus seem improbable bothe on theoretical and empirical grounds.It is further pointed out that common situations which clearly demonstrate the relation between language and thouht have been neglected by psychologists.Such situations are e.g. conversations and discussions.People often have a subjective feeling that there is a lack of congruence between what they want to communicate and what they actually say.It is suggested that such siutations should be studied since they can be expected to give some isight into the relation between language and thought.Methodological problems in connection with such studies are discussed.Especially, it is the case that if you want to study the relation between what a person want to communicate,(thought) and what he actually says, you must first konow what he wants to communicate.The question is raised if this is possible without using language. What is studied in that case is two verbalizations of the same communicative content expressed at different times.This seem to be a hard methodological problem to overcome if you want to study complex thought processes.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1977	12-15	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Samarbetskommittén för långsiktsmotiverad forskning (The Committee for Future Oriented Research)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Hjelmquist, E., & Brenner, S.-O.

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Dept of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
Könsroller i språk - psykologiska aspekter. (Sex-roles in language - psychological aspects.)

Bibliographic reference:
Könsroller i språk. Rapport nr 49 från Forskningskommittén i Uppsala för modern svenska (FUMS).

Title of project:

Key words:
Sex-roles, language differences, psychological explanations

Abstract:
In this paper Swedish empirical research concerning sex-related differences in language use is reviewed and theoretical explanations of these differences discussed. The found differences are small but rather consistent. They could be regarded as an expression of the traditional female sex-role. If differences in sex-roles diminish, differences with respect to language use should also diminish. Directions for future studies on sex-related differences in language use are given. It is proposed that the socialization process should be of great interest if you search for explanations to the empirical differences found. Other researchers have shown that boys and girls are treated differently from very early age. Studies of adult women and men should be done with special regard to situational variables. It should be investigated how men and women experience one and the same speech situation since these experiences can be major explanatory psychological variables. Finally it is proposed that such research should be joint projects involving language researchers, sociologists, and psychologists.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1977	6	☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Mary von Sydows donationsfond (Mary von Sydow's Foundation), stiftelsen Lars Hiertas Minne (The Foundation in Memory of Lars Hierta), Uppsala Universitet (University of Uppsala).

Author:
Robertsson, Leif

Inst.: Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack, S-200 45 Malmö

Title: Datorprogram till ANACONDA - en teknik för textanalys. /A computer program to ANACONDA - A technique for the analysis of texts. /

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö 1977
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 317

Title of project:
Educational search strategies

Key words: Quantitative linguistics, computer program, interview data, psycholinguistics

Abstract:

This report presents a comprehensive description of the computing methods used for testing ANACONDA (Analysis of Concepts by Data processing). Of special importance is the program developed for identification of words in the text with words in the dictionary. In the form of an appendix some background information to the ANACONDA method is given.

Pub. date: April 1977	**Pages:** 29	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Author: Andersson, Bengt-Erik	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Research School of Education, Stockholm

Title:

Social development and the human ecology of schools

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Stockholm
Research Report, No. 6, 1976.
Also in C.F.M. van Lieshout & D.J. Ingram (eds.) Stimulation of Development in School, Lisse, Netherlands: Swets Publ. Service, 1977.

Title of project:
Studier om skolans socialisation (SOS-projektet)
/Studies of the socialization process in school (The SOS-project)/

Key words:
social development, human ecology, pupil role, teacher role, cross-age helping, peer group, action research

Abstract:

The report discusses school as an ecological system and the consequences of this perspective for the choice of strategies in stimulating the social development of the pupils. The human ecology of schools is considered in terms of Bronfenbrenner's paradigm of ecological research. Examples are given from the SOS-project.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Dec. 1976	23	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☒ paper..	☒ Report.............

Research supported by: National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

Author: Lennart Andersson	**Inst.:** Derpatment of Education University of Lund

Title: Förebyggande elevvård i skolan.
Preventive pupil welfare in schools.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter, No 9, 1976.

Title of project:
Samhällsförändringars inverkan på individens beteende.
The influence of changing society on pupil behaviour.

Key words:
School, pupil welfare, preventive activities.

Abstract:
The personnel involved in pupil welfare in schools are often forced to devote too large a proportion of their time to pupils with immediate and severe problems.

The present report presents an attempt to devote more time to preventive measures in pupil welfare work than is the case at present.

School-leaders (i e Directors, headmasters), councellors, psychologists, nurses and others - about 300 persons - from all comprehensive school-districts in the County of Malmöhus have taken part in conferences, answered questionnaires and given suggestions for changes of the pupil welfare.

The results show, among other things, how the pupil welfare personnel work at the present time and which suggestions they make regarding changes in their functioning. These suggestions are mainly related to type of activity such as group discussions, individual supportive therapy with problem pupils and extended contacts with parents and collegues.

Suggestions for preventive activities were discussed in small groups during the conferences. The suggestions reported are summarized in a system of categories and have been distributed to all participants.

The report ends with a discussion of the results and with some suggestions for changes in the form and organisation of future pupil welfare in schools.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 60	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Scientific Council of Folksam

Author:
Rune Axelsson

Inst.: Uppsala, Sweden, Department of Educational Research, School of Education.

Title:
Beskrivning av åtgärder och undersökningsgrupp i åk 6 i samband med stadieövergången. /A Description of an Action Programme and Group of Investigations in Grade 6./

Bibliographic reference:
Lärarhögskolan i Uppsala, Pedagogiska institutionen.
Östra Agatan 9, 753 22 Uppsala.
Rapport nr 62.

Title of project: Problem i samband med övergång mellan stadier och skolformer. /Problems of Transition between Grades and School Forms./

Key words:
Transition between school levels, Educational guidance, Introductory period.

Abstract: The principal aim of the project has been to find ways to facilitate the pupils' transition from middle to upper school level. This transition implies radical changes in the individual pupils' schooling. The subject-teacher system and the subject-room system are new to them. For the first time during their schooling they are required to choose courses of study, thus influencing the entire course of their future schooling. To many of the pupils this change of school level entails a change of schools with long journeys to and from school. An action programme drawn up i colloaboration with teacher groups has been tested experimentally. This report deals with data collected when the pupils were in grade 6. The data reported on here show that pupils and parents are in some respects unsatisfactorily informed, that about one third of the pupils are concerned about the change of school levels, and that the most difficult choice is that of optional subject. The majority of the school officials, parents and pupils have a sympathetic attitude to the action programme. The experimental group has been given more information than the control group and it also felt itself better informed. The experimental group pupils feel to a higher degree than the control group pupils that there is a risk of problems connected with schooling at the upper school level, an attitude which seems realistic. A special study of the experimental group reveals that the pupils from a lower social group have made a less ambitious choice of study than the others. Suburbanite pupils and pupils who change schools as well as pupils who have chosen an optional subject other than language and pupils who show anxiety need special support when they change to the new school level.

Pub. date: June, 1976	**Pages:** 157	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Rune Axelsson

Inst.:
Uppsala, Sweden: Department of Educational Research, School of Education

Title:
Inskolningsperioden i åk 7. /Orientation period in Grade 7./

Bibliographic reference:
Lärarhögskolan i Uppsala, Pedagogiska institutionen, Östra Agatan 9,
753 22 Uppsala

Title of project: Problem i samband med övergång mellan stadier och skolformer. /Problems of Transition between Grades and School Forms./

Key words:
Transition between school levels, Educational guidance, Orientation period.

Abstract: The principal aim of the project has been to find ways to facilitate the pupils' transition from middle to upper school level. This transition implies radical changes in the individual pupil's schooling. The subject-teacher system and the subject-room system are new to them. For the first time during their schooling they are required to choose courses of study, thus influencing the entire course of their future schooling. To many of the pupils, this change of school levels entails a change of schools with long journeys to and from school. An action programme drawn up in collaboration with teacher groups has been tested experimentally.

During an introductory period at the beginning of grade 7, a thorough-going diagnosis was made of the pupils in private conversations between the class advisor and each pupil, by means of diagnostic tests and with instruments of diagnostic assessment supplied to the teachers. In order to give the pupil a gentler introduction to the new level, and also the enable to teachers to get to know the individual pupils in a short space of time, the pupils only attended ordinary lessons on a half-time basis during the first two weeks of the introductory period. During their extra time off, the pupils took part in various kinds of activities led by parents and representatives of voluntary associations and political clubs. At the end of the introductory period the teachers from the two school-levels met in a conference to discuss problems of the different classes and individual pupils and ways to overcome problems.

Pub. date: Jan. 1977	**Pages:** 234	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Bergling, Kurt

Inst.:
Institute of International
Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

Mätande av det logiska tänkandet hos elever i Sverige, England, Tyskland och USA som ett led i utvecklandet av en integrerad läroplan för grundskolan /Assessment of logical thinking as part of the evolution of an integrated curriculum/

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education, University of Stockholm, No 22, December 1976.

Title of project: Diagnosticering av mognadsnivåer - begreppsstruktur och metodik i orienteringsämnen

Key words:
Curriculum, Science, Item analysis, International Studies, Piaget

Abstract:

Two new indices of item analysis were developed and tried out in order to estimate the relative importance of logical thinking as measured by Bergling's Reasoning Level Test (which is a Piaget-test) for answering the 40 items of the IEA Science Tests 1A and 1B. The mean level of thinking of the group who answered each item correctly was used as an index of difficulty. The point-biserial correlation of item performance and results on the Piaget-test was used as an index of discriminating power.

Samples of ten-year-old students from England and Wales (N=3 680), Federal Republic of Germany (N=1 745), Sweden (N=2 041) and the United States (N=5 550.

Low negative correlations were found between the two indices of item difficulty, the conventional p and the mean level of thinking (-.33, -.28, -.39 and -.31) indicating that the two indices do measure different characteristics of the items.

Very similar profiles of item difficulties for the four countries were found indicating that the effect of various school systems is of minor importance as determinant of item difficulty as related to level of thinking.

Logical thinking was found to be of major importance in the entire field of science education.

The study was part of an attempt at developing an integrated curriculum for the primary school.

Pub. date: December 1976	**Pages:** 32	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bjerstedt, Å.	**Inst.:** Department of Educ. and Psych. Research School of Education Malmö

Title:
Explorations in creativity

Bibliographic reference:
Lund, Gleerup, 1976
Studia psychologica et paedagogica, No. 36.

Title of project:
Creativity in school

Key words:
Creativity, creativity test, mathematics, social sciences, Swedish, teacher-pupil relation, teaching aids, teaching method

Abstract:

Glimpses from the work and results of a project on creativity are presented. The project had three main aims: (a) to try out some tests for measuring creativity, (b) to study the cooperation between teachers and students in the classroom from the aspect of creativity, and (c) to produce examples of material and exercises intended to stimulate creativity and studying some effects of such material. - In the classroom observations, normally a very slight part of the thoughts offered during lessons were devoted to processes believed to be of importance for creativity, while at the same time the interaction was extremely teacher-controlled. In such a situation the inclusion of creativity-stimulating study material can be important. - Creativity-stimulating exercises were constructed in three basic school subjects: mathematics, Swedish, and social science. Illustrations from the material are given in the summary. When tested, the exercises proved to function satisfactorily in several respects. It would be natural, therefore, to take measures for the continued development and use of such material - as a first step towards a more creative school. - The summary is concluded with short accounts of the contents of 18 previous departmental reports connected with creativity.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 31	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Bjerstedt, Å.

Inst.: Department of Educ.
and Psych. Research
School of Education
Malmö

Title:

Kooperation, Unabhängigkeit, psychische Beweglichkeit: Einige Aspekte der Vorbereitung für die Zukunft als pädagogisches Ziel.
/Cooperation, independence, mental agility: Some aspects of preparedness for the future as an educational goal./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, School of Education, 1976.
Didakometrie und Soziometrie, No. 16.

Title of project:

Several projects involved

Key words:
Aims of education, cooperation, creativity, critical ability, democratization, developmental psychology, futurology, social development, stereotype

Abstract:

Discussions of educational goals often stress that it is not enough to mediate knowledge and specific skills to students, when a lot of what they learn today will soon be out-of-date. General skills and attitudes that give people a better state of preparedness for a changing future should be given high priority. We should, for example, try to make the students prepared to cooperate productively, train their ability to meet an ever-growing flow of more or less correct information and propaganda with critical independence and try to develop in them a mental agility that enables them to meet new problems creatively and without prejudice. - Research work focussing on different aspects of this problem area has during recent years been carried out at the Malmö School of Education, and a number of reports and publications have been issued. To facilitate orientation in this literature, this report includes a bibliographic list with abstracts of the work referred to here. About 110 reports and articles have been included.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 43	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☒ German	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education,
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Jeffrey W. Bulcock Mona J. Beebe	**Inst.:** Institute of international education, University of Stockholm

Title:

READING IN THE STRUCTURE OF SCHOLASTIC PERFORMANCE

Bibliographic reference:

Report No. 21, Institute of international education, University of Stockholm.

Title of project:

Basic Reading Skill and Subject-Matter Performance

Key words: SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION, STATISTICAL MODEL, SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS, LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT, SEX DIFFERENCE, READING, NATURAL SCIENCES, LITERATURE

Abstract: The Thorndikes' postulate that reading is primarily an indicator of the general level of the individual's thinking and reasoning processes, rather than merely a set of distinct and specialized skills, is examined within the framework of a social psychological model of the structure of scholastic performance. It is argued that the grapho-phonic skills taught by the reading teacher, plus the continued within-class development of the child's syntactic structures and semantic codes seem to constitute the primary verbal reasoning processes. The development of these strategies involves the ability to react to what is read through checking validity, evaluating, making inferences, and drawing conclusions. It is this reading as reasoning which accounts for the differences in the subject-matter performances of a nationally representative probability sample of English 14-year olds, to a much greater degree than any other known factor. Thus, the research showed that reading comprehension is a common cause of science and literature achievements. The socioeconomic circumstances of English children did not directly affect their subject-matter performances; rather background factors were mediated by verbal ability and reading comprehension. Girls outperformed boys in literature and boys outperformed girls in science, but the evidence showed that the net disadvantage to girls in science was less than the net disadvantage to boys in literature.

Pub. date: November 1976	**Pages:** 51	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 76

Author: Tord Dahlbom	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title: Rättstavningsförmågans struktur hos pojkar och flickor i åk 4. En faktoranalytisk studie.

Summary: A factor-analytical study of the structure of spelling ability in boys and girls in grade 4.

Bibliographic reference: Department of Education
University of Uppsala. Uppsala 1976.

Title of project: Studies in spelling (Dahlbom)

Key words: Spelling ability, structure of, sex differences, cerebral hemispheres.

Abstract:

An analysis of the conditions for spelling of different words in Swedish results in a so-called star hypothesis, according to which spelling ability is terermined by three part-abilities corresponding to three kinds of spelling difficulties. This star hypothesis is tested indirectly, in that so-called daughter hypotheses are empirically tested by factor-analysis of 21 spelling varibles and 29 predictors based on data from 104 boys and 109 girls of the age of 10.

The results are supporting the star hypothesis for both groups. These circumstances in turn result in recommendations for the instruction in spelling. Preliminary studies show that the results as to sex differences can be explained against the back-ground of research results concerning the functions of the cerebral hemispheres. Some hypotheses in this field are formulated and will be tested on the data in further research.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
760529	306	☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council of Social Science Research
Grants from the Faculty, Univ. of Uppsala

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Emanuelsson, I.

Inst.:
Pedagogiskt centrum vid Stockholms skoldirektion. (Pedagogical Centre, Stockholm Local Education Authority)

Title:

Studieavbrott i grundskolan 5. Sammanfattning och diskussion.
(Drop out in compulsory school 5. Summary and conclusions.)

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm 1976. Pedagogiskt Utvecklingsarbete vid Stockholms Skolor, nr 66.

Title of project:
Studieavbrott i grundskolan. (Drop out in compulsory school.)

Key words:
Drop out research, follow up studies, adjustment, educationally disadvantaged, comprehensive school.

Abstract:

This is the fifth and last report from the project. It gives in summary results from a follow up of 452 drop outs who left school during the period 1964-1968 in Stockholm. Questionnaire- and different kinds of register data have been collected up till the age of 20 to 24. Data give a rather disappointing picture of the drop outs' ability to succeed in society after school. This is more true for men than for women. Within the group of drop outs we find almost no correlations between school back-ground data and social adjustment after school. It is perhaps fair to say, that these people have lived under rather bad developmental conditions both in school and thereafter.

Drop outs very often come from rather bad social back-grounds. Their problems in school turn up very soon. They have had very small possibilities of being successful in school work in spite of many of them having got different kinds of special education.

The results are discussed in rather detail. The importance of changing the view of so called educational handicaps is stressed. It is more fruitful to see drop outs as indications of bad conditions in school and the school system than as caused by individual deficiences to be cured. School has not been a good developmental milieu for students who become drop outs.

This leads to the conclusion that more interest ought to be put into studies of the school as an institution in society, and into what is to be done in trying to change it in a way that it gives all students better chances to good developmental conditions in their compulsory schooling.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1976	20	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Stockholm Local Education Authority.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 78

Author: FRIS-gruppen /Lindell, E., Lundquist, B., Martinsson, A., Nordlund, B. & Pettersson, I-.-L/	**Inst.:** Department of Educ. and Psych. Research School of Education, Malmö

Title:
Fri skrivning i skolan
/Free writing in school/

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research,
School of Education, Malmö, 1976.
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 301.

Title of project:
Free writing in grades 4-6 of the comprehensive school

Key words:
Grammar, language, sex difference, social class, Swedish, teaching method, writing, class 4-6, lower secondary

Abstract:

The project "Free writing in grades 4-6 of the basic school" has primarily studied three problem areas: (a) How is the written language developed? (b) Are there differences between student groups regarding the written language? (c) How can free writing be stimulated? A group of about 200 students has been followed through grades 4,5 and 6. The students were asked to write compositions as a basis for studies of language development, the were tested so that different individual qualities could be judged and they took part in various experiments. - If the compositions written in grade 4 and grade 6 are compared, one finds that they become much longer in the higher grade, there is a marked increase in the number of different words used etc. In a part-study the compositions were assessed on a five-point scale by teachers and by creativity researchers. On most points the differences between compositions with low and high assessments are in agreement with the differences between compositions from grade 4 and grade 6. Thus the assessors seem to work in the direction of the development. - The girls are greatly superior when it comes to productivity. In grade 4 children from social group 1 ("upper class") are more productive than children from social group 3 ("working class"); but this difference is not maintained in grade 6.

Pub. date: December 1976	**Pages:** 97	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author:

Gran, Bertil

Inst.: Dep. of Educational and
Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack, S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Hur effektiv är skolan? Elevers kunskaps- och färdighetsutveckling på låg- och mellanstadiet i öppna och traditionellt byggda skolor. /How effective is the school? The achievement of primary school pupils in open plan schools and architecturally conventional schools./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1976;
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 294.

Title of project:
Educational Development Work in the Malmö region.

Key words:
School building, school environment, primary school, cognitive development, achievement gain. /EUDISED/

Abstract:
The report presents the results of a study of six open-plan and six conventionally built schools in Malmö. The main aim has been to study the extent to which there are any differences in educational outcomes between the pupils in the two school environments. The study includes tests of reading ability, writing, mathematics, study skills, and creativity. The achievement gain of the pupils have been followed from one school year to the next. The tests show that there are no consistent differences of any importance between the two types of school in the respects tested. Nor has any ability group or maturity group been specially favoured or disfavoured by the two school types. On the other hand there is a very high relation between the pupils' prospects for success in their studies and their actual achievements in school - irrespective of the design of the school environment.

Pub. date: June 1976	**Pages:** 95+IX	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author:
Gran, Birgitta

Inst.:
Department of Educational and
Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Sweden

Title:

Samverkan förskola-lågstadium.
/Cooperation preschool-primary school./

Bibliographic reference:
Dep. of Ed. and Psych. Research, School of Education, Malmö, Sweden.
Särtryck och Småtryck, No 210, 1976.

Title of project:
Förskola-lågstadium i samverkan, FÖL-projektet.
Preschool and primary school in cooperation, the FÖL project.

Key words:
Preschool education, primary school, child development, curriculum, integration

Abstract: During recent years an increasingly intensive discussion has been held on cooperation between preschool and primary school. The writer, who is project leader for a project dealing with such questions of cooperation, gives here a few points of view on the prerequisites and forms for this cooperation. The content is indicated in three main headings: Cooperation - on whose conditions? Cooperation - why? Cooperation - how? The central purpose is to create favourable conditions for the children's development by striving for continuity. It is pointed out that all forms of cooperation require that the staff of both preschool and primary school are given the opportunity of having in-service training and planning conferences in common.

Pub. date: Dec. 1976	**Pages:** 3	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Article ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education, Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Jernryd, E.	**Inst.:** Department of Educ. and Psych. Research School of Education Malmö

Title:
"Optimal auktoritets- och propagandaresistens": En sambands- och utvecklingsstudie. /"Optimal resistance to authority- and propaganda": A study of relations and developments./

Bibliographic reference:
Gleerup, Lund, 1976.
Studia psychologica et paedagogica, No 31.

Title of project:
Social utveckling och fostran i grundskolan.
/Social Development and training in the comprehensive school./

Key words: Independence (personality), autonomy, critical ability, personality test, test construction, age difference, sex difference, social development, lower secondary

Abstract:

Taking the Swedish curriculum for the comprehensive school and above all Kelman´s and Hovland´s theoretical models as starting points, an extensive test battery was developed,aimed at increasing our possibilities of studying the students´ ability to examine information critically, to adopt a standpoint independently and to resist attempts at subjective influence. In the test battery several personality test were included. The instruments have been tried out on about 500 students in grades 5, 7 and 9. Data obtained have been analysed by means of factor analysis in each grade separately. Similarities in the data matrices of the three samples were also analysed. The results of the different statistical analyses indicate that most of the instruments can be used for studying certain aspects of the variable field "optimal resistance to authority and propaganda" and that several of them measure the same dimension in the three age groups. Futhermore no decisive connection was found between the personality variables used and the students´ ability to evaluate information critically etc. Thus it can be expected that the students´ ability to evaluate information critically and to take an independent stand could be promoted by educational influcence. Such a trend was not found when age and sex differences were studied. The students´ ability and inclination to examine information critically or behave more independently did not increase between the ages of 10 and 16. A more positive trend of development was found on some of the personality variables, e.g. the students generally express fewer prejudiced attitudes in the higher age levels. An English summary of the main points of the study has been printed separately, as Särtryck (Off-print), No 202.

Pub. date: Maj 1976	**Pages:** 186	☒ **Swedish** ☒ **English** Summary ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author:

Jernryd, E.

Inst.: Department of Educ.
and Psych. Research
School of Education, Malmö

Title:

"Optimal auktoritets- och propagandaresistens": Tabell och diagrambilagor till en sambands- och utvecklingsstudie.
/"Optimal resistance to authority and propaganda": Table and diagram supplements to a study of relations and developments./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
School of Education, Malmö, 1976.
Testkonstruktion och testdata, Nr 29.

Title of project:

Key words:
Critical ability, independence (personality), personality test, social influence, test construction, age difference, sex difference, lower secondary

Abstract:

This report presents frequency distributions, means and spread for the majority of the quantitative measuring instruments that have been developed within the variable field, "optimal resistance to authority and propaganda" in the project "Social development and training in the comprehensive school". The measuring instruments have been developed in order to obtain measurements of dependent-independent behaviors in the students, their ability to differentiate between different types of information and to resist one-sided influence, and different characteristics of personality (related to ability, anxiety, self-evaluation, authoritarianism, dogmatism, rigidity, field dependence, and flexibility). Data obtained in grade 5, 7 and 9 have been processed by means of factorial analysis of variance and factor analysis. The mean distributions and ANOVA tables are given here. Graphical comparisons between factors obtained in the three age groups are also presented.

The results of the different statistical analyses are discussed and summarized in the thesis Jernryd, E. "Optimal auktoritiets- och propaganda-resistens":En sambands- och utvecklingsstudie. Lund: Gleerup, 1976, No.31.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
Mars 1976	113	☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☒ Supplement to Diss...

Research supported by:

Author: Ingvar Johannesson	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund

Title:
The teaching of immigrants´ mother tongue in Sweden.
A report prepared for UNESCO:

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogical Reports, No 6, Lund 1976

Title of project:
-

Key words:
Immigrant instruction, bilingualism.

Abstract:

In order to promote understanding of the background and organisation of immigrant instruction in Sweden, the report shortly presents the official statements regulating this instruction. Propositions brought forward in the autumn of 1975 are also reported. They aim at an improvement of the instruction of immigrants including intensified training in their mother tongue.

Different arrangements for teaching immigrant children in Swedish schools are described, such as preparatory classes and bilingual teaching models. The main part of the report presents results from field studies and research in progress. Most studies concern the immigrant child in the nine-year compulsory comprehensive school, but some research is also being carried out in pre-school institutions.

The last chapter deals with difficulties in attaining the goals.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 70	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
UNESCO, Paris

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lindell, E.	**Inst.:** Department of Educ. and Psych. Research School of Education, Malmö

Title:
Frågor och svar om stavning.
/Questions and answers on spelling./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research,
School of Education, Malmö, 1976.
Särtryck och småtryck, Nr 201.

Title of project:
"Free writing in grades 4-6 of the basic school"

Key words:
Language, spelling, Swedish, teaching method

Abstract:

Different theories about difficulties in spelling are discussed, with reference to Swedish studies in this field. A number of recommendations for planning the teaching are discussed, and the importance of speech training is stressed. The survey is presented in the form of a dialogue between an eager new teacher and a colleague with long experience and special in-service training.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 4	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lindell, E., Löfgren, H. et al

Inst.: Department of Educ.
and Psych. Research
School of Education
Malmö

Title:

Teaching methods and teaching materials in German

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
School of Education, Malmö, 1976.
Särtrycksserien, No. 198.

Title of project:
Undervisningsmetodik i tyska (UMT).
/Instructional methods in German./

Key words: Error analysis, foreign languages, German, language laboratories, pronunciation, teaching method, world list, teaching aids, class 5-9, lower secondary

Abstract: An English summary has been made of a completed research project focussing on methods and material in German teaching in grades 7-9 of the basic school. The project was to a great extent team work, including educational researchers, language experts, methodological experts, writers and teachers. Four main phases can be distinguished in the work of the project: (1) analyses of educational prerequisites, (2) educational process analyses in combination with experiments in teaching methods, (3) educational product analyses with various kinds of testing and (4) production of teaching material related to experiences gained from phases 1-3. - The goal analyses, for example, included analyses of assessments from potential employers (I.Larsson) and so-called "tolerance studies" (B.Engh,W.P Teschner). The material analyses included analyses of structure frequencies in modern German newspaper prose (B.Nilsson). The studies on methods included experiments with and without text in the teaching of beginners (E.Lindell and experiments using one and two-language world-lists (H.Löfgren). The development of techniques for measuring different linguistic skills also took place within the project (H.Löfgren), and these could later be used in extensive studies of effect (P.Hall,H.Löfgren). - The present article presents short accounts of over fifty reports and publications from the project. The main results of the project have been summarized in some publications in Swedish (including two books by E.Lindell in the series "Pedagogisk orientering och debatt", Nos. 34 and 41) and the final study material system produced, "Deutsch" (called in the second edition "Prima"), is available from LiberLäromedel, Lund.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1976	14	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author:
Lindsten, C.

Inst.: Department of Educ. and
Psych. Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:

Aktiviteter i hembygdskunskap: Elevpreferenser i årskurs 3. En faktoranalytisk studie.
/Activities in Science and Social Studies: A factorial study of pupil preferences in grade 3./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1976:
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 310.

Title of project:

Key words:
Science and Social Studies, teaching methods, student attitudes; primary school students.

Abstract:

The purpose of the present study has been to seek structures in the students' attitudes to different student activities. The group studied consisted of 200 Malmö students in grade 3. A factor analysis based on the students' appreciation of 51 school activities produced seven factors, all of which could be interpreted meaningfully. These factors included a teacher factor, a verbal factor, which covered several different types of language activity such as "Writing" and "Reading", and a laboratory factor, representing an inductive way of working.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 29	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:
Lindsten, C.

Inst.: Department of Educ. and
Psych. Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Reflexioner kring undervisningsprocessen i hembygdskunskap. /Reflexions on the process of teaching Science and Social Studies./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1976:
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 308.

Title of project:

Key words:
Analysis/didactic, aims of education, Science and Social studies, student attitudes, teaching methods; primary school students.

Abstract: The initial discussion concerns components included in the didactic process of the subject Science and Social Studies and the interaction of these components. Examples are given of important student needs that must be satisfied, and the objectives of the subject in previous and current curricula are summarized. - The following questions are taken up under the heading "Material": What material is offered to the students What parts of this material are the students interested in and curious about? Is there other material that should be included, since the students' questions and problems could be dealt with better if the school used this material? In "Method", the discussion focusses on the following areas: How do the students want the material to be presented? How do they want to work with the material? What should the material be like? How can one measure this type of student preference? Further, it is pointed out that hitherto no comprehensive study has been made of the results achieved by the teaching in Science and Social Studies at this school level. - In the section titled "Final reflexions", the following questions are taken up: How great is the discrepancy at different ages between what the students ought to know to function well in society and what they really know? Does the greater part of the learning in Science and Social Studies take place outside the school via, for example, the home and the mass media?

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 16	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:
Kerstin Niléhn

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Lund

Title: Samspel mellan skola och hem. Former för kontakt och samarbete mellan lärare, föräldrar och elever i grundskolan.
Interplay between School and Home. Forms of contact between teachers, parents and pupils in the comprehensive school.

Bibliographic reference:
Samspelet mellan skola och hem.
Bonniers, Stockholm 1976.

Title of project:
Home and School in Co-operation for Improved Social Adjustment.

Key words:
Family-school relationship, parent participation, social climate, attitudes

Abstract:

In order to study the interplay between school and the home, questionnaires were given to all pupils in grades 3-9, all homes with pupils in grades 1-9 and all teachers at the comprehensive schools in Eslöv, a municipality in the south of Sweden (pop. approx. 26.000, dominated by industry). The response frequency amounted to about 90 % of the pupil and parent questionnaires, whereas about 75 % of the form masters answered the teacher questionnaire.

The investigation shows that cooperation on many points does not function in accordance with the guidelines drawn up in the curriculum (Lgr 69) where close cooperation between the home and school is presupposed. Neither does it function in accordance with the wishes of many of the parents, pupils and teachers. Prevalent forms of contact are evaluated, such as parents' meetings, individual interviews, informal contacts and parents' days, and measures are proposed as a starting point for discussions between teachers, parents and pupils concerning future contact forms between school and home.

Pub. date: Sept. 1976	**Pages:** 260	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
"Allmänna Barnhuset", The National Board of Education.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rudvall, Göte	**Inst.:** Department of Educ. and Psych. Education School of Education, Malmö

Title:

Interdisciplinary teaching in the human sciences at the senior level of the 9-year comprehensive school in Sweden

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
School of Education, Malmö, 1976.
Educational and Psychological Interactions, No. 56.

Title of project:

Key words:

Curriculum, interdisciplinary teaching, team teaching.
Level: Class 7-9, lower secondary

Abstract:

The report is a contribution to a conference arranged by the Council of Europés Committee for General and Technical Education on interdisciplinary teaching in Strasbourg, March 1976. It describes Swedish experiences from the senior level of the 9-year comprehensive school in choosing between single-subject teaching and integrated-subject teaching, particularly in the human sciences. The points discussed include the need for long-term planning in interdisciplinary teaching in relation to the partly converse desire to make use of current events and the wishes of the students. Changes in teacher training and more developmental work within the program area are considered desirable.

Pub. date: April 1976	**Pages:** 45	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Council of Europe

Author: Margareta Sjöström Rolf Sjöström	**Inst.:** Department of Education Umeå University and Umeå School of Education

Title:

LITERACY SCHOOLS IN A RURAL SOCIETY
A Study of Yemissrach Dimts Literacy Campaign in Ethiopia

Bibliographic reference:

Educational Reports Umeå, no 13 1977

Title of project:

Low budget literacy schools in a developing rural society - an evaluative study of Yemissrach Dimts Literacy Campaign in Ethiopia

Key words:

Literacy, low budget schools, mass education

Abstract: This report sketches the literacy situation in Ethiopia, spells out some pressing problems and suggests potential solutions. It accounts for an evaluation study of the Yemissrach Dimts Literacy Campaign.

The evaluation excercise was planned in 1973-1974 and implemented in 1974-1976. Main research objectives include: literacy achievement over a period of time, initial reading language, motivation, the relevance of low-budget schools in the setting of rural Ethiopia. The study also endeavours to provide a description of the literacy schools and their milieu. Eight schools in different parts of Ethiopia were chosen for the study.

Results of the study tend to support the following assumptions: schools manifest worthwhile results despite a very limited input in terms of personnel and equipment, starting to read in a new language is not necessarily a handicap, the teacher is the school's most important resource even if he only possesses limited formal qualifications. Our findings also suggest that most students are literate when they leave school. Almost half of the drop-outs are well on their way to becoming literate. Some of the would-be drop-outs could perhaps be induced to continue if given sufficient feedback and encouragement from their teachers. The campaign encounters difficulties in reaching the target audience, i.e. young adults aged 15-25. A conceivable reason for this situation is the failure to perceive tangible benefits from education. The low recruitment of women might be associated with traditional attitudes to female roles.

Pub. date: March, 1977	**Pages:** 130	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Church of Sweden Mission
Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)

SPPB 1976

Author: Wiechel, A.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education

Title: Inskolning av barn som deltagit i samverkan förskola-lågstadium. En delrapport från FÖL-projektet. /School-start adjustment of children who have taken part in experimentation with cooperation preschool-primary school./ A report from the FÖL-project.

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, School of Education 1976. Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, nr 311.

Title of project: Förskola-lågstadium i samverkan, FÖL-projektet. /Preschool-primary school in cooperation, the FÖL-project./

Key words: Class 1-3, preschool, school adjustment, entry of school, teacher attitude.

Abstract: In the project called "Cooperation preschool-primary school", different forms of cooperation between teachers and children in the preschool on the one hand and in the primary school on the other have been tried out. One of the main purpose has been to investigate the possibilities of bringing about greater continuity in the children's development. This report describes a follow-up study in which children who have participated in the experiment with cooperation between preschool and primary in the preschool are studied when they start school in grade 1. One natural prime question has been: "Does the special experience of these children result in a more harmonious adjustment to school or can this special experience in some cases even cause the primary school teacher particular difficulties?"

Pub. date: dec. 1976	**Pages:** 75	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Agneta Bergsten-Brucefors

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Lund

Title:
Intelligence Patterns and their Relation to Social Background.
A longitudinal study.

Bibliographic reference:
Studia psychologica et paedagogica 35
Gleerups, Lund 1976.

Title of project:
The development of children in a Swedish urban society.

Key words:
Development, intelligence, social background, change.

Abstract:
The test group has comprised 166 children (96 boys, 70 girls) tested by the Terman-Merrill intelligence test for four age groups 3, 5, 8 and 11 years old. With the aid of a hierarchical cluster analysis, a number of intelligence clusters were derived: four at the ages of 3 and 5, six at the age of 8 and five at the age of 11. These clusters can be considered to provide a limited description of the patterns of intelligence for the four age groups.

By means of a discriminant analysis the intelligence clusters have been related to social background variables. Variables such as numbers of brothers and sisters, the age at which one had a younger brother or sister, the total number of people living at home were not correlated with the pattern of intelligence. Similarly, the perceptual intelligence clusters for all age groups and most of the clusters in the younger age groups did not show any correlation with social variables.

The analyses have also demonstrated that the results of the Terman-Merrill test can be related to Cattell´s theory of fluid and crystallized intelligence.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 152	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council of Social Science Research

Author:
Anette Borg
Eva Hultman
Yvonne Waern

Inst.:
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Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:
Conflict resolution and social understanding in six to twelve year old boys.

Bibliographic reference:
Report from the Department of Psychology,
The University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 481.

Title of project:
Cognitive aspects of social development.

Key words:
Social perception, development.

Abstract: - Three different aspects of children´s social competency were studied, i.e., social methods, (via their suggested solutions to given conflict situations), social understanding (via their explanations of the solution given) avd role-taking capacity. 75 boys - ages 6,8 and 12 yr - were interviewed concerning different conflict situations, six of which involved a child/child interaction and six a child/adult interaction. A separate role-taking task was also used. Developmental differences in social methods were found only in situations involving adults, where older children to a greater extent choose altruistic methods for solving the conflict. As regards social understanding, developmental changes were found and correspond to results reported by previous researchers. Role-taking capacity was found to increase with age. Role-taking as measured here was not related to social understanding. Social method and social understanding were significantly related to each other in some of the situations, mainly in those involving only children. The results indicate that different norms prevail for solving conflicts with adults versus with peers, and that the role-taking aspect is but one of several involved in the development of social understanding.

Pub. date: Sept. 1976	**Pages:** 15	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council of Social Science Research
The University of Stockholm

Author: Anders Dunér	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm.

Title:

Anpassningsmönster för och under tonåren
/Adjustment patterns before and after adolescence/

Bibliographic reference:

Rapporter (Dept of Psychology, University of Stockholm)
1976, No 11.

Title of project:

Adjustment - a longitudinal project. (Magnusson,Dunér & Zetterblom,1975)
(Örebro project)

Key words:
Teenage boys, longitudinal, stability, satisfaction at school, norms, delinquency, social relations.

Abstract: Patterns of behavior and adjustment in ten year old boys have been investigated (latent profile analysis). Groups of boys with different profiles or patterns have been followed up to age 16. At that age norms, social relations and other aspects of adjustment have been measured. Data have been used from a longitudinal project. One group of boys who were well adjusted at age 10 were in adolescence shown to (a) have relatively strict norms, (b) commit few delinquent acts, (c) be satisfied with school, (d) be determined to achieve well at school, (e)have high educational aspirations, (f) have good contacts with parents and peers. Another group, with maladjusted boys at 10, were in adolescence less well adjusted in all these respects. A third group of boys were at 10 withdrawn, tense, unhappy and underachieving but expressed satisfaction with school. In adolescence they were uninterested in school work and of further education. They reported, however, satisfaction with school, and their norm structures were similar to the mean of the total group. The relations to parents and other adults seemed to be disturbed in many cases. From a number of adjustment variables three homogeneous groups have been formed. There is of course much variation within these groups. The results still indicate that basic adjustment patterns tend to be consistent from age 10 to adolescence.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 15	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education, Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:

Anders Dunér

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

Uppväxtmiljö och utveckling
/Home environment and social development./

Bibliographic reference:

Rapporter (Dept of Psychology, University of Stockholm)
1976, No 10.

Title of project:

Adjustment - a longitudinal project. (Magnusson,Dunér & Zetterblom, 1975)

Key words:

Adolescent, social relations, SES, social adjustment,norms, delinquency.

Abstract: The purpose is to study effects of home factors on boys´social adjustment and school achievement. Data are taken from a longitudinal project. Data were collected when the 400 boys were 13- 16 years old. Three home factors were studied: Parents´education (FU), Income of family and the boys´perceived relations to their parents and other adults. An index of social adjustment was constructed from (a) a questionnaire of teenage norms related to home, school and peers, (b) selfreported delinquency with ratings of attitudes to delinquent behavior and intentions to commit such acts. Standardized intelligence and achievement tests were also used.

The results were in summary: Relations to parents and other adults are important for the social adjustment and the norm structure and especially strong in groups with parents with low educational levels and low income. These relations do not seem to be very important for school achievement.
Parents´education and income have small effects on social adnustment and on the norm structure of 16 years old boys, but these variables were closely related to achievement. The correlation nearly disappeared when intelligence was controlled, however, indicating that the effects of the home factors connected with social status are not important for the present achievement, probably more for the development in earlier years of intelligence.
The relationship between intelligence and social adjustment is quite weak.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 33	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education, Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
Falkenberg, Susanne
Rahm, Tomas
Waern, Yvonne

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Sex role concepts in eight- and twelve-year olds

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1977, 18, 31-37

Title of project:

Key words:

Sex role, development

Abstract: Children's perception of sex roles was sought, taking Piaget's cognitive developmental theory and the role theory of Sarbin as points of departure. It was proposed that sex role perception could be described on two levels. The first level entailed a sex role enactment based upon superficial understanding, whereas the second level involved a sex role taking based upon a deeper understanding.

The measuring device concisted of a standardized interview of 20 narratives, 10 covering the first level, 10 the second level. Each narrative described the objectively observable behavior (level 1) or the supposedly constant personality characteristics (level 2) of a typical boy or girl. The subjects, 8- and 12-year olds, listened to each story and then were asked whether a typical boy, girl, or both would have performed the behavior or expressed the personality quality. The results suggest that both 8- and 12-year-old children understand the superficial as well as the deep aspects of sex roles. However, the younger children accept the sex role differences, whereas the older children are starting to question them. There was also evidence of a developmental difference in experiencing sex roles between boys and girls. The 8-year-old girls in the study most strongly recognized the sex role differences and therefore were the most rigid in their sex role conceptions. The 12-year-old girls were the most liberal group in their approach to sex roles. The boys fell in-between, with small developmental differences.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
jan. 1977	7	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research
The University of Stockholm.

Author: Margareta Färnstrand	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Gothenburg

Title:

Role of aging. Theories of aging and presentation of a model for analysis of effects of aging.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Applied Psychology, University of Göteborg, Sweden, 1976, 1 (15)

Title of project:

Role of aging.

Key words:
Aging

Abstract:

This article contains discussions of the two main theories of aging, the disengagement theory, and the activity theory. Different studies that give evidence for or counterevidence against the applicability of the theories are discussed. The conclusion is made that the two approaches are too tightly tied down to existing cultural values, which seems to make them unapplicable for use as the starting point for the analysis of the process of aging. As an alternative tool for analysis, a role-theoretically derived model is presented.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

Author: Ingvar Johannesson Lena Edén	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund

Title:

Measurement of stability and change in sociometric choice status.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogical Bulletin, No 3, Lund 1976

Title of project:

The development of children in a Swedish urban community.

Key words:

Measurement, sociometry, longitudinal, stability, change.

Abstract:

This investigation presents some measurements of stability and change in the sociometric choice status for a group of schoolchildren aged 10-13 years.
Information about the pupils´ sociometric status is obtained from their choices in six preference situations:
Choice of working partner and playmate (grade 3)
Choice of classmate (grade 4)
Choice of working partner and playmate (grade 5)
Choice of classmate (grade 6)
The position of the children in social hierarchy of their peer-group has been determined by calculating the average level of each pupil´s sociometric status. This is indicated by M_z.

Developmental trends in sociometric choice status have been obtained by determining the slope of a regression line based on six observations for each pupil.
A measure of variation within developmental trends is based on the deviations of the observed values from the regression line ($\sqrt{\Sigma d^2}$).
These measures of stability and change are independent measurements reflecting different aspects of sociometric status.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 15	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Social Science Research Council.

Author:

Lindgren, Gunilla

Inst.: Department of Educational
Research,
School of Education,
Stockholm

Title:

Height, weight and menarche in Swedish urban schoolchildren in relation to socio-economic and regional factors.

Bibliographic reference:

Annals of Human Biology, Vol. 3, No. 6,
p. 501-528. London 1976.

Title of project: A follow-up study by the National Board of Education and the School of Education of the maturity process in pupils 9 - 18 years (the SLU-project)

Key words: Physical growth, development and maturity; height, weight, peak height velocity, peak weight velocity and menarche; socioeconomic, regional and urbanization factors; secular trend.

Abstract: During the period 1964 - 1973, a defined sample of 740 Swedish urban school children (360 girls and 380 boys) from 40 different urban areas all over the country were followed longitudinally. Height and weight were measured twice a year and age at menarche was recorded. Mean ages at peak height velocity (PHV) and peak weight velocity (PWV) were 11·91 years (SD 0·95) and 12·50 years (SD 1·08) for girls with average values of 8·30 cm/year (SD 1·32) and 7·37 kg/year (SD 1·94). Mean age at menarche was 13·05 years (SD 1·03). PHV and PWV in boys occured on average at 14·09 years (SD 1·11) and 14·30 years (SD 1·11) with magnitudes of 9·84 cm/year (SD 1·40) and 9·07 kg/year (SD 2·04). No significant differences between socio-economic strata defined by father's occupation and family income were found either for height and weight of for ages at PHV, PWV and menarche. Girls but not boys in the lowest social group (III) had more weight for height during puberty than had girls in social groups I and II. Between the three main geographical regions of Sweden some differences were found. Boys in the South were at the ages of 17 and 18 on average heavier than boys from the rest of the country. Boys and girls in the South had PHV, PWV and menarche half a year later than children in Middle Sweden. In an analysis of variance for age at PHV significant interaction terms were found for regions times urbanization. In the South and North age at PHV was earlier the higher the urbanization level, but in Middle Sweden the reverse occured.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1976-11-06	28	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☒ Article	☐ ....

Research supported by: Bureau L3, Swedish National Board of Education

Author: Magnusson, David	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Stockholm

Title:

Overachievement as a person characteristic and its relation to physiological reactions or What does it cost to try to achieve too much?

Bibliographic reference:

Proceedings of a symposium organized by the Society for Life History Research in Psychopathology, Fort Worth, October 6-8, 1976. (In press.)

Title of project:

Adjustment: A longitudinal study (the Örebroproject)

Key words:

overachievement, stability of personality

Abstract:

As a general background to the study of possible long-term effects of overachievement in a longitudinal project (the Örebro-project) two basic problems have been investigated: (a) Do data for overachievement show such a stability over time so as to allow us to regard overachievement as a stable reaction pattern characteristic of an individual, and to distinguish and study groups of overachieving individuals? (b) Do overachieving individuals display a different physiological reaction from normalachieving and underachieving individuals in an achievement-oriented situation? Problem (a) was studied using data over a three year period time, for the age of 10 to the age of 13. Uncorrected stability coefficients were 0.53 for boys and 0.48 for girls. Problem (b) was studied using data for boys and girls at the age of 13. For boys there was a strong correlation between the variable overachievement-underachievement and the excretion of adrenalin in the achievement situation, significant at the 0.1 percent level. For girls no such correlation was obtained. Introduction of ratings of neurotic tension in achievement situations, increased the prediction equation significantly for boys, but not for girls.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
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Inst.: Department of Psychology
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Box 6706
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Title:
Psychological understanding in 6-12 year old children.

Bibliographic reference:
Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1977, 18, 21-30.

Title of project: The cognitive aspect of Psychological understanding in children.

Key words: Social perception, development.

Abstract: Psychological understanding in 150 children, 6,8 and 12 years old, was studied by the following tasks: 1) Single affective perspective-taking, where the child had to name the emotion evoked in the main person by a described situation, 2) Double affective perspective-taking, where the child had to name the emotion ascribable to another person interacting with the main person, i.e. shift perspectives, 3) The child had to explain another person´s behavior without any cues whatsoever, 4) The child had to explain another person´s behavior and cues were provided. With very few exceptions, occurring mostly in the youngest group, the children answered with appropriate emotions in both the single and the double affective perspective-taking tasks. Explanations obtained in the task without cues were categorized according to criteria derived from Piaget´s descriptions of cognitive development. The developmental differences found correspond well to differences in children´s conceptions of the physical world. In the task with cues, the older children were found to take more cues into account and to be able to combine these more adequately than the younger.

Pub. date: Jan, 1977	**Pages:** 10	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedich Council for Social Science Research

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Author:
Allwood, C.-M., & Montgomery, H.

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Dept of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Pedagogiska aspekter på processmodeller över människors problemlösande (Pedagogical Aspects on processmodels over Human Problem solvers)

Bibliographic reference:

Brenner, S.-O., Hjelmquist, E., Montgomery, H., & Sjöberg, L. (Eds.) Symposium om pedagogiska tillämpningar av kognitiv psykologi (Symposium on educational applications of cognitive psychology)

Title of project:

Symposium on educational applications of cognitive psychology

Key words:
Problem solving, strategies, understanding, pedagogical applications

Abstract:

Different ways of understanding a problem are discussed, and it is proposed that a certain way of understanding need not be optimal for all types of problems. Suggestions are given for potentially useful strategies for gaining an understanding of a problem. The importance of the subject's prior understanding of the problem area is stressed and it is suggested that research is conducted on how to improve subjects' ability to access relevant knowledge in memory when solving a problem. The following strategies, that the problem solver can use to find his way through the problem space, are described and discussed: the working forward strategy, the working backward strategy, the means-end strategy, the planning strategy, and the analogy solution strategy. It is suggested that these heuristic strategies might be explicitly tought to students and that research be conducted as to what kinds of strategies are efficient on what types of problems within a certain subject area. The General Problem Solver (GPS) model by Newell and Simon is described and discussed. It is suggested that the GPS model provides a pedagogical way to structure problem expositions in text books. Furthermore GPS principles of organizing the problem information and structuring the problem solving might give students clues as to how to proceed when solving a problem that they cannot solve by routine.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1976	36	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

Author: Annerblom, M.-L.	**Inst.:** Department of Educ. and Psych. Research School of Education Malmö

Title:
Könsroller i daghemsmiljö
/Sex roles in a nursery school./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, School of Education, 1976.
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem Nr 306.

Title of project:
Könsroller i daghemsmiljö
/Sex roles in a nursery school./

Key words:
Sex roles, nursery school, woman

Abstract:

Purpose: To describe and discuss sex roles with the purpose of giving educational recommendations to people who are interested in changing sex roles.
Subjects: One nursery school with 60 boys and girls from 1-7 years and a staff group of 13 women.
Methods: Participant observation. The author stayed for six months at the nursery school and participated in the four groups at the school. At first she worked with the other women and then she made observations of the children and discussed them with the staff.
Results: The fact that only women work at the nursery school reinforces the sex roles. - Sex role discussions are very difficult to separate from other types of problem at the nursery school.

Pub. date: November 1976	**Pages:** 117	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Social Welfare Board

Author:	Inst.:
Jarl Backman	Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

Reading comprehension and perceived comprehensibility of lexical density at discourse and sentence level.

Bibliographic reference:

Educational Reports Umeå, No 10, 1976.
Umeå University and Umeå School of Education.

Title of project:

Measurement of readability

Key words:

Comprehension, readability

Abstract:

A text was varied in three levels with regard to lexical density. One hundred and thirty-two subjects comprehension of text (discourse comprehension) was tested by a knowledge test and by subjective ratings. From the same text were also sampled ten sentences of which each varied in the same density levels and were judged in the same comprehension scale. The discourse analysis gave no differential effects on comprehension defined via knowledge test or ratings. The single-sentence analysis gave significant contrasts between different density levels for 7 of the 10 sentences. In a factorial analysis a significant interaction effect between lexical density and sentence was obtained. The discrepancy between discourse comprehension and sentence comprehension was interpreted so that the subjects in the latter case were oriented towards non-lexical factors, one of the reasons beeing lack of context. Implications for reading research are finally discussed.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
dec 1976	15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

Author:
Brenner, S.-O., & Hjelmquist, E.

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Dept of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
Pedagogiska tillämpningar av kognitiv psykologi: Psykolingvistiska teorier och tillämpningar. (Educational applications of cognitive psychology: Psycholinguistic theories and applications.)

Bibliographic reference:
Brenner, S.-O., Hjelmquist, E., Montgomery, H., & Sjöberg, L. (Eds.), Symposium om pedagogiska tillämpningar av kognitiv psykologi (Symposium on educational applications of cognitive psychology)

Title of project:
Symposium on educational applications of cognitive psychology

Key words:
Psycholinguistic theories, cognitive psychology, educational applications

Abstract:
This is a review of theoretical and methodological problems in psycholinguistic theories with special regard to their application in educational contexts. Some problems in connection with applications of a major linguistic theoretical framework, the generative transformational one, are discussed. It is pointed out, as has been done before, that the conceptual status of the competence-performance distinction has been surfacely analyzed, which has caused unnecessary theoretical and empirical confusion. However, linguistic analysis is not considered useless to a psychologist, but it is stressed that such an analysis, to be fruitful, must be incorporated in a psychological cognitive theory. A process model is proposed as an alternative, but it is clear that such a model introduces new problems, e.g. concerning the time relations between phonetic, syntactic, and semantic analyses. A functional linguistic approach to language use is also presented. It is suggested that functional analysis should be of use for psychologists interested in language processing. Finally an example of an application of psycholinguistic theory to the education of language-delayed children is given. The conclusion is that a process model focused on the learning of meaning and relating cognitive processes to situational variables should be developed.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:** 55	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council of Social Science Research

Author: Hjelmquist, E.	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Kognitiv psykologi kan göra pedagogiken bättre. (Cognitive psychology can make education better.)

Bibliographic reference:

Psykolognytt, 1977, 4

Title of project:

Key words:
Cognitive psychology, educational applications, educational practice

Abstract:

This is a short summary of a symposium which had the aim to discuss possible applications of cognitive psychology within educational contexts. It is stated that cognitive psychology should be fruitful to educational situations and the examples of specific applications reviewed is a relatively good ground for that statement. The applications concern e.g. general reading difficulties, deaf childrens' language use, undergraduate students' statistical problem solving, the relation between text understanding and the level of processing a text, childrens' understanding of scientific concepts, and bilingualism. But of course cognitive psychology is not the only and final answer to educational problems, but it seems to show a way to useful confrontation between psychological theory and educational practice.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:** 1	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
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Roger Säljö

Inst.: Institute of Education
University of Göteborg, Fack,
S-431 20 Mölndal, Sweden

Title: Utveckling är inlärning är utveckling
Development is learning is development

Bibliographic reference:

Forskning om utbildning, 1976, 3, 6-14.

Title of project:

Studier av inlärning och kognition hos vuxna. (Studies of learning and cognition in adults)

Key words:

Learning, development, cognition

Abstract: When studying cognitive development in the adult years the researcher has to deal with several difficult problems regarding methodology as well as the meaning of the concept of development. The most common type of study has used one or more standardized intelligence tests as a measuring instrument and the methodology has generally been of the cross-sectional type. Earlier studies of this kind pointed towards a relatively early performance decrement. However, during the latest decades it has become clear that these results did not describe age changes within the individual, but rather performance differences between successive generations. Owing to inconsistencies in the results, a great proportion of research efforts has been devoted to the development of research designs in order to be able to separate age changes within individuals from other types of influences on test results.
In the authors' opinion, however, the main weakness of the research in this field can be found in the fact that most of the research seems to be directed towards describing differences between different ages without considering whether these differences are interesting or not in a wider context. The purpose of the article is to outline a view on cognitive development in adulthood which is more in line with the tradition of developmental psychology. Research should be more directed towards investigating qualitative differences in human cognitive development as a function of the nature of different kinds of life-experiences. Finally, the relationship between learning and development is discussed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
September 1976	9	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author: Montgomery, H.	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Pedagogiska tillämpningar av kognitiv psykologi: Hur löser elever statistiska problem och hur kan man förbättra deras problemlösande? (Educational applications of cognitive psychology: How do students solve statistical problems and how can you make their problem solving better?)

Bibliographic reference:

Brenner, S.-G, Hjelmquist, E., Montgomery, H., & Sjöberg, L. (Eds.), Symposium om pedagogiska tillämpningar av kognitiv psykologi (Symposium on educational applications of cognitive psychology)

Title of project:

Symposium on educational applications of cognitive psychology

Key words:

Problem solving, statistics, information processing

Abstract:

An information processing model of elementary statistical problem solving is presented. The relationship between this model and the problem solver's knowledge and problem solving techniques is discussed. Some empirical results on differences between the problem solving processes of good and bad solvers of statistical problems and on attempts to improve the ability to solve such problems are described.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 13	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:
Joseph Schaller

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Gothenburg

Title:
Short-term adjustment after a residential change

Swedish title: Skolelevers korttidsanpassning efter en flyttning 1976.

Bibliographic reference:
Report from the Department of Psychology, University of Göteborg, Sweden

Title of project:
Geographic mobility and adjustment

Key words:
Residential change, geographic mobility, newcomer, adjustment, peer-relation

Abstract:

A group of 40 children in grades four and five were studied before and after a residential change. Data were collected from the mobile children, their mothers, teachers and peers. Results revealed that pupils who were scored as well-adjusted as compared to those who were less well-adjusted after the first two weeks in the new school were judged as more sociable by their mothers, were more often members of clubs, judged themselves as having good peer relations before the move (in spite of below mean sociometric scores), usually knew some child at the new place before the move and had more socially active families. Selfconfident, socially outgoing children expect few problems after residential change and also succeed well.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1976	14	☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
Sjöberg, L.

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Dept of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Pedagogiska tillämpningar av kognitiv psykologi: Inledning.
(Educational applications of cognitive psychology: Introduction)

Bibliographic reference:
Brenner, S.-O., Hjelmqvist, E., Montgomery, H., & Sjöberg, L. (Eds.), Symposium om pedagogiska tillämpningar av kognitiv psykologi (Symposium on educational applications of cognitive psychology)

Title of project:
Symposium on educational applications of cognitive psychology

Key words:
cognitive psychology, educational applications

Abstract:
This is an introduction to a symposium aimed at discussions of possible educational applications of cognitive psychology. The introduction gives a brief historical background to educational applications of psychology in general and learning psychology in particular. It is pointed out that traditional learning psychology and psychometrics are relatively barren and have little to offer towards the solution of educational problems. Modern cognitive psychology on the other hand has been largly confined to the laboratory and may had missed certain important questions. Therefore it was considered of interest to bring together educational researchers administraters in education and cognitive psycholigst to discuss research orientations in cognitive psychology and to discuss possible future applications.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 8	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council of Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

Author: Bertil Sundin	**Inst.:** Institute of Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

Barnets musikaliska värld (The Musical World of the Child)

Bibliographic reference:

Lund: Liber Läromedel, 1977

Title of project:

Musiken i förskollärarutbildningen (The Music Subject in the Training of Preschool Teachers)

Key words:

Preschool, development, music, music psychology, music education, creativity.

Abstract:

Discussion and analysis of the role of music in preschool age and first school years from the perspective of developmental psychology (especially Erik H Erikson, J Piaget and the Soviet school).
Survey of existing literature and research, including own earlier research about creativity in preschool age. The different chapters include:
research in music psychology, the development process, society in music, the first two years, perception and preference, rhythm and movement, childrens songs, creativity, methods and values in education, the educational situation in preschool age.

Pub. date: April 1977	**Pages:** 240	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Social Welfare, National Board of Education

Author:
Svensson, Lennart F.

Inst.: Institute of Education
University of Göteborg

Title:

Study Skill and Learning

Bibliographic reference:
Acta Universitatis Gothoburgensis
University of Göteborg
Göteborg; 1976
(Göteborg studies in educational sciences 19)

Title of project:
Tillämpad inlärningspsykologi och studiefärdighet (Study Skills and Learning)

Key words:
Study skill, learning, cognition, learning strategies, university studies, academic success, research method.

Abstract: The aim of this study was to make delimitations and distinctions within the concept of study skill on the basis of empirical data representing instances of study skill. The analyses made were based on patterns of intra-individual data and comparisons of such patterns between individuals.

A group of students of Education were followed in their studies over one term. Three interviews were made with each student and examination results were collected. A learning experiment was coordinated with the interviews and constituted the greater part of the data. A second set of data was collected for a group of students of Social Science. They were followed in their normal studies over a period of one year.

In the learning experiment the main difference in the learning of two closely interrelated texts was found to be functionally dependent on cognitive approach or attitude during learning. Two competing approaches were found, called the holistic and the atomistic approach respectively.

The data from the learning experiment were related to the data from the normal studies for the group studying Education. The data from the normal studies were analysed as to cognitive approaches, study techniques and patterns of study, for both groups of students. In the normal studies there was an indirect relation between cognitive approach and academic achievement in that the development of patterns of study was related to the approach in learning. The main conclusion about study skill was that cognitive approach is the most fundamental aspect of study skill and functionally superordinate to other aspects.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1976	308	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The R and D unit of the Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities.

Author: Svenson, Ola, Hedenborg, Maj-Lene & Lingman, Lena	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

On children's heuristics for solving simple additions

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Educational Research, 1976, 20, 161-173.

Title of project:

Cognitive aspects of human information processing.

Key words:

cognition, problem solving, verbal protocol analysis, school, mathematics

Abstract:

Children aged 9-11 years solved all 105 additions of two addends with a sum smaller than 14. After each of 50 problems (where the addends were unequal and none of which was 1 or 0), verbal reports were given by each child about his way of handling the numerical information to arrive at the solution. The reports indicated that the answers were obtained either by direct retrieval from memory (in about one-third of the cases) or in reconstructive memory processes, of which almost all (94%) started with the greater addend. Most answers indicating reconstructive processes were classified as one of three major types of heuristics or strategies: 1) one-step counter strategy (57% of the reconstructive reports), 2) counter strategies with units greater than 1 counted (25%), and 3) tie reference heuristics (12%). An earlier presented cognitive model based on analyses of latencies was improved on the basis of these results.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Author:

Bierschenk, Bernhard

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack, S-200 45 Malmö

Title: Forskningsplanering ur mikroekologiskt perspektiv. /Research planning from a micro-ecological point of view. /

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö 1976
Pedagogisk dokumentation, Nr 41

Title of project:
Educational search strategies

Key words: Research policy, system analysis, interview, empirical research, theory of general systems, concept formation

Abstract:

This report contains a summary of an interview study. The investigation has been carried out with the aim to explore the initial phase of the research process. According to a model, based on a theory of general systems, results are presented concerning the perception, structuring and definition of educational and psychological research problems. The results are summarized in accordance to the resources and constraints which steer research planning.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
November 1976	29	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author: Bierschenk, Bernhard	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack, S-200 45 Malmö

Title: Research planning from a micro-ecological point of view

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö 1977
Educational and Psychological Interactions, No. 60

Title of project:

Educational search strategies

Key words: Research policy, system analysis, interview, empirical research theory of general systems, concept formation

Abstract:

This report presents a summary of an interview study. The purpose of the study has been to obtain empirical information on how researchers at institutes of education perceive, structure and define educational and psychological problems. The collection, evaluation and presentation of the results of the study have been made on the basis of system theoretic assumptions.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
January 1977	30	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

Author: Bierschenk, Inger	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack, S-20045 Malmö

Title: Ett år med en forskargrupp: Notiser om aktiviteter inom projekten SÖK och SIR läsåret 1975-76. /A year with a research group: Notes on the activities of the projects SÖK and SIR during 1975-76./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research,
Malmö, 1976
Särtryck och småtryck, Nr 196

Title of project:
Educational search strategies

Key words: Content analysis, participatory observation, research process, social interaction

Abstract:

For a year notes were made at the regular meetings, so-called Monday meetings, of two research projects. The notes have afterwards been analyzed: What were the main subjects discussed? What types of activity have been characteristic for different project members? How have the activities been distributed over the year? The report has few pretensions and should be looked upon primarily as a suggestion for more regulated mapping of different phases in the research process.

Pub. date: September 1976	**Pages:** 15	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author: Bjerstedt, Å.	**Inst.:** Department of Educ. and Psych. Research School of Education Malmö

Title:

Initiering, målanalyser och dokumentation i pedagogisk forskning.
/Initiation, goal analyses, and documentation in educational research./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, School of Education, 1976.
Kompendieserien, No. 16.

Title of project:

Key words:
Aims of education, documentation, organization of research, research policy, thesaurus

Abstract:

Some general problems within educational research and development work are taken up for discussion. The initiation and organization of R & D work are discussed with particular attention to present conditions in the USA and Europe. A number of recommendations are outlined, concerning changes in financing principles. Different phases in goal analysis work are gone through, and emphasis is placed on the importance of letting questions of relevance to empirical goal-seeking play a larger part in the analyses. Finally, some comments are made on problems of educational documentation. The role of the R & D worker, both as a producer of information and as a consumer of information, is taken up, the need for research in connection with thesaurus construction is stressed, and a number of final recommendations are formulated.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 80	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:

Bjerstedt, Å.

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
School of Education
Malmö

Title:

"Skulle inte pedagogisk forskning kunna organiseras lite mer förnuftigt?"
/"Couldn't educational research be organized a bit more sensibly?"/

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, School of Education, 1976
Särtryck och småtryck, No 197.

Title of project:

Key words:
Documentation, organization of research, research policy

Abstract:

Complaints have been made from many quarters about the way in which Swedish educational research is organized at present. This criticism comes not least from the educational researchers themselves, who emphasize the lack of a longer view, continuity and stability in the research work. Naturally it is important to make use of the experiences made during the past decade and against this background try to improve the conditions for educational research. In a short discussion, a number of examples are given of weaknesses in the present Swedish system and a series of proposals for improvement. The discussion deals with (a) the work situation of the local research departments, (b) the techniques for identifying and formulating research needs, (c) documentation problems in educational research, and (d) the total economic framework for research and development work in the education sector. The points of view are summarized in twenty recommendations.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 15	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author: Bjerstedt, Å.	**Inst.:** Department of Educ. and Psych. Research School of Education Malmö

Title:

Vad gör pedagogikforskarna i Malmö?
/What are the educational researchers doing in Malmö?/

Bibliographic reference:

Malmö: School of Education, 1976
Pedagogisk orientering och debatt, No. 50

Title of project:

Key words:

Documentation, organization of research, research programme

Abstract:

After some brief introductory information about the conditions and organization of the research work, lists are presented of the more important research projects that have been completed or that are going on at the Department of Educational and Psychological Research at the Malmö School of Education. A number of examples are given of the concrete tasks of the present work. Finally, the way in which the research results are reported is described,with some details as to how interested persons may obtain further information. An appendix provides a list with examples of non-technical reports published by the department, grouped into seven categories: (1) work focussed on particular school subject, (2) work covering several school subjects, (3) educational questions concerning special groups of students, (4) school environment and school organization, (5) historical and comparative perspectives, (6) research and developmental work, (7) information and documentation.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 55	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:
Egil Johansson

Inst.:
Department of Education
Umeå University and Umeå
School of Education

Title:
THE HISTORY OF LITERACY IN SWEDEN
In comparison with some other countries

Bibliographic reference:
Educational Reports Umeå, no 12 1977

Title of project:
Literacy and Development

Key words:
Home instruction, literacy, reading, writing

Abstract:

Summary

This report presents preliminary results for a current research project on the Hitory of Literacy in Sweden at the University of Umeå. The project is sponsored by The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund. The Swedish source material constitutes an enormous field of research extending more than three hundred years back in time. A number of examples of literacy in individual parishes are taken from this material. An attempt at summary compilations for the country as a whole is also made. The results show an early reading tradition from the late 1600's organized by the Church and a general writing ability according to the common school from the middle of the 1800's. The quantitative surveys will be penetrated more thoroughly within the project for the Swedish Demographic Database at Umeå where it is possible to study literacy over time in its social context for individuals and families. The quantitative surveys are moreover to be completed with qualitative interdisciplinary analyses.

The summary comparisons with other countries do not claim to be complete. They have been taken from the indicated sources and are primarily meant to show how short the History of Literacy is in the West as well.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
March 1977	94	☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

Author:	**Inst.:**
Sverker Lindblad	Department of Educational Research Uppsala School of Education

Title:

UTVÄRDERING INOM DE PEDAGOGISKA UTVECKLINGSBLOCKEN: Rapport från en konferens

EVALUATION IN THE PEDAGOGICAL DEVELOPMENT CENTERS: Report from a conference

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational Research, Uppsala School of Education. Uppsala 1976.
Reports from the Department of Educational Research, Uppsala School of Education, Nr 61.

Title of project: UPU: Utvärdering av de Pedagogiska Utvecklingsblocken
Evaluation of the Pedagogical Development Centers

Key words:

Evaluation, innovation, research policy

Abstract:

The "pedagogical development centers" are working with local development of schools. The community and the state are financing the work in a corresponding way. The centers differ to some extent in their way of work and their organization. The development work is mostly performed by teachers.

Evaluation showed to be a serious problem in the development centers. Thus, the UPU-project arranged a conference where problems of evaluation in the centers were treated. During the conference was also discussed innovations and change of education and contributions from different kinds of research and development work. Main points in analyses and discussions were:

- Evaluation must be problem-centered rather than method-centered. Problem analysis demands time and resources.
- Evaluation must be directed towards explanation and understanding rather than descriptions of results as such. This stresses evaluation as a way to produce knowledge.

These points imply a perspective on development work within education where insight is stressed rather than success. Such a perspective seems to be essential within the pedagogical development centers, where teachers are involved to a great extent.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
April 1976	74	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY – HUMAN

Author:

Håkan Andersson and Berndt Brehmer

Inst.:

Psykologiska institutionen
Umeå universitet

Title:

Are the policies acquired in interpersonal learning biased?

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 120, 1977.

Title of project:

Learning of inductive policies

Key words:

Cognition, learning, inference

Abstract:

Subjects learned two-cue linear interference tasks with one valid and one nonvalid cue in a two stages experiment following the "lens model" interpersonal learning paradigm. In the first stage all subjects learned the task individually from outcome feedback. In the second stage they learned another task under two conditions: interpersonal learning and individual learning, and two task conditions, no change condition and change condition. The results showed that for both learning conditions there were an increased dependency on the nonvalid cue in the no change condition. Subjects in both conditions thus changed their original policies to the same degree when faced with the second task thereby using a non optimal policy. In the change condition subjects in both learning conditions learned the second task at the same rate.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1977-03-28	9	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☒ Part rep	☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Appel, C.-P., & Åkesson, C.-Å.

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Dept of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
A Note on Circadian Rhythmicity, Some Methodological Considerations.

Bibliographic reference:
Swedish Institute for Foodpreservation Research Series, 1976, No. 26.

Title of project:

Key words:
Circadian rhythms, perception, taste, methods

Abstract:

The assumption of sensory stability in consecutive measurement is discussed. The concept of circadian rhythmicity is introduced, and a re-evaluation of "early time of day" studies is suggested. A data-model is presented which aims at a reduction of variance hitherto usually ascribed to random errors of measurement. The reasoning is illustrated by taste data gathered by a modified constant method throughout the entire 24-hour cycle. Some implications for estimating sensitivity over time are discussed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1976	14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Kooperativa förbundet, Stockholm

Author:

Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf, and
Lindvall, Thomas

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Psychological processing of odor mixtures.

Bibliographic reference:

Psychological Review, 1976, 83, 432-441.

Title of project:

Key words:

Perception, Olfaction, Mixtures.

Abstract:

This paper discusses research on odor mixtures with a focus on perception. Conclusions about type of interaction, such as addition, subtraction, and synergism, are linked to theoretical and methodological issues; for example, stimulus-oriented methods (odor thresholds) and response-oriented methods (perceived intensity) give different outcomes. A quantitative model of odor interaction is presented that is congruent with a theory that relates odor intensity and quality of mixtures to type of percepts. The model states that the perceived intensity of mixtures is the vector sum of the perceived intensity of the constituents. It has been verified for several mixtures containing from two to five compounds. Possible predictions about mixture quality have also received some empirical support. The model has shown that nonodorous factors play a major role in the perceived odor intensity of complex gases such as pulp mill effluents.

Pub. date: November, 1976	Pages: 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research and the Swedish Environment Protection Board.

Author:
Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf, and
Lindvall, Thomas

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Psychophysical scaling of odorous air pollutants.

Bibliographic reference:

Proceedings of the 4th International Clean Air Congress, Tokyo,
May 16-20, 1977. (In press.)

Title of project:

Key words:

Air Pollution, Olfaction, Scaling.

Abstract:

The odor strength and degree of annoyance of air pollutants must be evaluated by psychophysical methods. In recent years such laboratory methods have been applied in field investigations, including various versions of magnitude estimation and equal-sensation matching procedures. The paper presents problems and methods suggested for odor surveillance in the field. Examples are given from different problem areas such as the pulp and paper industry, livestock, farming, vehicle exhausts, and indoor pollution in dwellings. The theme of the methodological approaches is the development of standardized techniques for odor scaling, including standard odor references and calibration procedures. Special attention is given to olfactory fatigue and biases in the response measures.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
May, 1977	18	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research,
The Swedish Council for Building Research and National
Environment Protection Board.

SPPB 1976

Author:
Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf, and
Lindvall., Thomas

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Scaling loudness, noisiness, and annoyance of community noises.

Bibliographic reference:

J. Acoust. Soc. Am., 1976, 60, 1119-1125.

Title of project:

Key words:
Perception, Noise, Scaling.

Abstract:

The contribution of type and sound levels of community noises to the perception of loudness, noisiness, and annoyance was studied in a laboratory situation. The psychological attributes were precisely defined to the 30 observers, the method of magnitude estimation was used for scaling the attributes, and the scales were calibrated to a common unit of measurement. It was demonstrated that observers in carefully designed laboratory experiments are able to use and produce scales of loudness, noisiness, and annoyance for community noise. The relationships between the attributes were satisfactorily described by linear functions, the parameters being specific to the type of community noise. In general, community noises are judged to be more noisy (or annoying) than loud although the importance of noisiness relative to loudness varies with type of noise as well as loudness level. A linear model is suggested that describes community noises with regard to perceptual attributes. The model states that annoyance and noisiness are proportional to loudness, thus encouraging the viewpoint that psychoacoustical research may well concentrate on the attribute of loudness.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1976	7	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Environment Protection Board,
the Swedish Council for Building Research, and
the Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

Author:

Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf, and
Lindvall, Thomas

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Separate and joint scaling of perceived odor intensity of n-butanol and hydrogen sulfide.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 479.

Title of project:

Key words:

Olfaction, Perception, Scaling.

Abstract:

To determine which combination of scaling method and experimental procedure is optimal for measuring perceived odor intensity, the intensity perception of one odorous substance was scaled both separately and together with a second odorous substance in the same session. The methods used were magnitude estimation with and without a standard reference and cross-modal matching with finger span. The results show that separate and joint scalings of n-butanol and H_2S give identical scales, regardless of scaling method. Different results are obtained in magnitude estimations with a homoquality, a heteroquality, and no standard. From these results, one would not expect to find a single true power function independent of method. Cross-modal matching with finger span may be the best choice for odor intensity scaling, since it results in the widest response range, thereby giving the best resolution.

Pub. date: September, 1976	Pages: 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research and the Swedish Environment Protection Board.

Author:
Prof. S. S. Bergström
G. Derefeldt
S. Holmgren

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title: Chromatic induction as a function of luminance relations

Bibliographic reference:

Report 198

Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden
Box 227, S-751 04 Uppsala, Sweden

Title of project:
Kontrast och konstans i färg och belysningsupplevelse

Key words:

colour contrast, induced colour, colour vision

Abstract:

Using a chromatic surround and an achromatic central test field the chromatic induction was studied as a function of surround/test field luminance ratio by a compensation method. The proportion of the same colour as that of the surround just sufficient to cancel the induced chromatic colour was used as a measure of chromatic induction. Three inducing colours were used, blue (Wr.no. 47), green (Wr. no. 58), and red (Wr. no. 25).

The number of subjects were 8-10 in the three experiments. Luminance ratios (surround/test field) within the range from 0.01 to 28.7 were used.

The results show that there is a considerable chromatic induction even at low ratios, that this induction increases with increasing ratio reaches a maximum and then decreases.

When the luminance ratio was varied by varying the test field luminance (Experiment 1) maximum chromatic induction appeared at the ratio 1.0 (ratios below unity were not investigated however).

In Experiment 2 and 3 where the luminance ratio was varied by varying the inducing field luminance maximum chromatic induction appeared at ratios above unity.

The results are discussed in relation to an earlier study using a magnitude estimation method and in relation to the Kirschmann-Kinney controversy.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 34	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research 71/74P, 261/75P, 54/76P

Author: Borg, Gunnar. & Karlsson, Jan-Gunnar	**Inst.:** Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

The psychophysical constants for subjective force in bicycle ergometry and their dependence on dynamic range.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 70.

Title of project:

Interindividuella och intermodala jämförelser i perceptiva intensiteter. (Interindividual and intermodal comparisons of perceptual intensities).

Key words:

Psychophysics, perception of force, interindividual comparisons, dynamic range.

Abstract:

The dynamic range and its importance for the psychophysical functions constants for subjective force during work on bicycle ergometer were studied. Individual dynamic ranges were determined by the measurement of terminal and absolute thresholds. The constants of the psychophysical function according to the expression:

$$R = a + cS^n$$

were determined by the method of free magnitude estimation. The results of the experiment provided limited support for the hypothesis that the exponent of the psychophysical function is inversely related to dynamic range. The relationship between the measure constant (c) and the dynamic range, however, is more obvious since this constant shows a clear-cut increase with increasing dynamic range.

Pub. date: December 1976	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1975

Author:
Borg, Gunnar & Lindblad, Inger.

Inst.:
Institute of Applied
Psychology, the University
of Stockholm.

Title:

The determination of subjective intensities in verbal descriptions of symptoms.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 75.

Title of project:
Kvantifiering av subjektiva symtom.

Key words:

Ratings of verbal expressions

Abstract:

The aim of the study was to see how individuals rate the subjective intensity of frequently used quantitative verbal expressions in the Swedish and American-English language. Seventy-six subjects participated, divided into three groups; two Swedish speaking and one American-English speaking group. The subjects were asked to rate the expressions in the context of imagined exertion both with a line rating method and a percentage rating method. The investigation gave first information on how the expressions were placed along a scale according to group mean and the magnitude of correspondence between individuals according to deviations. On the basis of low deviations and the expressions distribution over the entire variation range in all groups, from no exertion at all to maximal exertion, seven expressions were choosen for a general nine graded scale, and eight expressions for a ten graded scale, to be tested in a later experimental study.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 13	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Berndt Brehmer	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:
Cognitive skills and optimal performance in judgment tasks

Bibliographic reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 107, 1977.

Title of project:
Learning of inductive policies

Key words:
Cognition, learning, inference

Abstract:

This paper summarizes the results from a series of studies concerned with the cognitive skills required by inference tasks. The results show that subjects have problems in using functional rules, but that they are able to use information about the relative weights to be given to the cues in multiple-cue judgment tasks quite well. Training in using functional rules leads to some "warm up" effects, but there seems to be very little genuine improvement. It is argued that lack of cognitive skills is an important factor preventing subjects from performing optimally in judgment tasks, and that it also may explain why the correspondence between objective and subjective descriptions of the judgment policies is often found to be low.

Pub. date: 1977-03-23	**Pages:** 15	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

Author: Berndt Brehmer	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:

Effect of practice on utilization of nonlinear rules in inference tasks.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 113, 1977.

Title of project:

Learning of inductive policies

Key words:

Cognition, learning, inference

Abstract:

The effect of practice on subjects' ability to use nonlinear rules in inference tasks was analyzed in two experiments. The first experiment showed a weak effect of amount of practice on both learning and transfer. The second experiment showed that neither learning nor transfer was affected by practice in the form of production of judgments according to the rule; passive observation of cue-criterion pairs had the same effect. Since earlier results show that the kind of feedback given to the subjects does not affect their performance, the results as a whole suggest that the important factor for improvement is experience with the rule, and that the kind of experience given does not affect performance.

Pub. date: 1977-03-23	**Pages:** 10	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part.rap	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:

Berndt Brehmer

Inst.:

Psykologiska institutionen
Umeå universitet

Title:

General and specific effects of practice in using functional rules in inference tasks.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 114, 1977.

Title of project:
Learning of indictive policies

Key words:
Cognition, learning, inference

Abstract:
Earlier studies have shown that practice in using a given functional rule for making predictions about a criterion from a cue leads to both general and specific effects. The present study was undertaken to test the hypothesis that the differences between the performance for the trained rule and the transfer rule are due to experiment-specific effects such as "loss of set". The hypothesis was rejected because neither a change in the order of the test tasks, nor an interpolated task, changed performance on the trained rule or the transfer rule.

Pub. date: 1977-03-23	**Pages:** 9	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

Author:
Berndt Brehmer

Inst.:
Psykologiska institutionen
Umeå universitet

Title:

Learning complex rules in probabilistic inference tasks. III. The effect of cue validity.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 117, 1977.

Title of project:
Learning of inductive policies

Key words:
Cognition, learning, inference

Abstract:

The effect of cue validity on the learning of positive and negative J-shaped relations in single-cue probability learning was studied. As would be expected from a hypothesis construction model, learning of the J-shaped relations was better when cue validity was high than when it was low. However, the results also showed that positive J-rules were learned more efficiently than negative J-rules. This shows that subjects do not construct their hypotheses on the basis of data from task only. It was concluded that subjects construct their hypotheses from elements stored in memory, and that data are used only to test their hypotheses.

Pub. date: 1977-03-28	**Pages:** 13	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

Author: Berndt Brehmer and Roger Johansson	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:

Subjects' ability to use information about cue validity in multiple-cue judgment tasks.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 118, 1977.

Title of project:

Learning of inductive policies

Key words:

Cognition, learning, inference

Abstract:

Subjects' ability to use information about the relative validity of the cues in multiple-cue judgment tasks was investigated in an experiment where subjects made judgments about the severity of diseases from two symptoms in fictitious medical tasks. The relative weights to be given to the symptoms were 2:1, 3:1, 4:1, and 5:1, and subjects gave their response either by means of mark on a graphical rating scale or in terms of a number. The results confirmed earlier results in showing that subjects interpret the concept of "weight" in terms of the slopes of the regression lines relating cues and criterion rather than in term of the variance accounted for by the cues. There were no differences among the four weight ratios with respect to consistency or accuracy of reproduction of the weight ratios.

Pub. date: 1977-03-28	**Pages:** 9	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:

Berndt Brehmer and Jan Kuylenstierna

Inst.:

Psykologiska institutionen
Umeå universitet

Title:

Content and consistency in multiple-cue probability learning.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 110, 1977.

Title of project:
Learning of indictive policies

Key words:
Cognition, learning, inference

Abstract:
The hypothesis that the content of the task will influence the subjects' approach to a multiple-cue probability learning task was tested in two experiments. The results did not support the hypothesis in that they showed that the subjects were not more likely to adopt a statistical approach to a task with a content suggesting probabilistic cue-criterion relations than in a task with a content suggesting deterministic cue-criterion relations.

Pub. dat[illegible]**es:** 1977-03[illegible]		☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐ **.......**	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part.rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ **...................**

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

Author: Berndt Brehmer and Jan Kuylenstierna	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:

Learning complex rules in probabilistic inference tasks. II. The effect of the postfeedback interval.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 115, 1977.

Title of project:

Learning of inductive policies

Key words:

Cognition, learning, inference

Abstract:

Learning of negative linear and J shaped cue-criterion relations in single-cue probability learning tasks was studied in an experiment which varied the length of the postfeedback interval. Contrary to the predictions from a hypothesis construction model assuming that subjects construct hypotheses from the data provided by the task, there was no effect of the postfeedback interval. The results were interpreted to mean that the subjects' constructions are based on elements stored in memory, rather than on data from the task.

Pub. date: 1977-03-28	**Pages:** 9	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:

Derefeldt, G.
Holmgren, S.
Bergström, S.S.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Hue shift of induced colour as a function of luminance relations

Bibliographic reference:

Report 208, 1977
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Box 227, S-751 04 Uppsala, Sweden

Title of project:

Kontrast och konstans i färg och belysningsupplevelse

Key words:

colour contrast, induced colour, colour vision

Abstract:

The hue shift of induced colour was studied as a function of surround/test field luminance ratio using a chromatic surround and an achromatic central test field. The hue of the test field was determined by means of colour naming methods. Three inducing colours were used: blue (Wr. no. 47), green (Wr. no. 58), and red (Wr. no. 25). The number of subjects was 9-11 in the two experiments. The luminance ratio (ranging from 0.07 to 17.1) was varied by varying the test field (Experiment 1) or the surround (Experiment 2) luminance.
For the blue surround the results show a hue shift in accordance with the Bezold-Brücke phenomenon. For the inducing colours green and red the induced colurs are weak, and the hue shifts are more or less unsystematic though there are individual subjects showing a trend in the Bezold-Brücke direction.
It is concluded that the hue shifts depend on the luminance relations rather than on the test field luminance. Though adequate in studying hue shifts, the estimation method used in Experiment 2 was considered insufficient to characterize colours not appearing in the surface mode.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:** 34	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research, 261/75P, 54/76P

SPPB 1976

Author:
Eisler, Hannes

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Experiments on Subjective Duration 1868-1975: A Collection of Power Function Exponents

Bibliographic reference:

Psychological Bulletin, 1976, 83, 1154-1171

Title of project:
Human time perception

Key words:
Age differences, drug effect, mental retardation, neurosis, practice effect, psychophysical measurement, psychosis, time estimation, time perception

Abstract:

Exponents of the psychophysical function for subjective duration were compiled from 111 studies undertaken with the methods of magnitude estimation, magnitude production, and ratio setting. The determination of exponents from ratio-setting data was based on a new model for time perception that also allowed the computation of exponents from equal-setting (duration reproduction) data (i.e., from experiments that did not involve the subject's numerical behavior). The following problems were dealt with in terms of their influence on the exponent of subjective duration: practice, sensory modality (used in presenting the duration - including empty intervals), drugs, group differences (age, mental retardation, psychosis, neurosis), experimental effects (methods, very short durations, intramodal range effect). A general conclusion is that time perception is not veridical and that the exponent on the average approximates .9.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
December, 1976	18	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
Eisler, Hannes, & Roskam, Eddy

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Multidimensional Similarity: An Experimental and Theoretical Comparison of Vector, Distance, and Set Theoretical Models
1. Models and Internal Consistency of Data

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Psychologica, 1977, 41, 1-46

Title of project:

Similarity models

Key words:
Estimation, mathematical modeling, psychophysical measurement, multidimensional similarity, spatial perception

Abstract:

In an experiment (conducted by the senior author) subjects were instructed to give three kinds of quantitative judgment on pairs of simple geometrical stimuli: similarity, commonality ratio and magnitude ratio. It was assumed that the different kinds of judgments could be interpreted in terms of one cognitive structure, and that formal models for each of these judgments should be validated by predicting one kind of judgment from knowledge of another kind of judgment. The present report proposes two different, though related, systems of formal models for similarity, commonality and magnitude ratio judgments. One, called E-model, interprets the judgments in terms of set- and vector-representations, and connections between them; the other, called R-model, interprets the judgments in terms of set- and distance-representations and their connections. The results are slightly in favor of the E-model. In a subsequent paper, the authors will report the results of multidimensional analyses for the same data, which slightly favor the R-model.

Pub. date: February, 1977	**Pages:** 46	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:

Ellonen, E.

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Schemata for describing involvement in global future events.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 496.

Title of project:

Investigations regarding future involvement.

Key words:

Similarity estimation, multivariate analyses, scaling

Abstract:

Thirtyseven Finnish students made similarity estimations of their involvement in 16 potential, global future events which were paired in all possible combinations. The mean matrix of similarities was subjected to three types of analysis. Hierarchical cluster analysis resulted in meaningful clusters of both desirable and undesirable events. A non-metric multidimensional scaling (TORSCA) analysis resulted in three dimensions. The first two were tentatively interpreted as "intensity of involvement" and "desirability-undesirability of future events", respectively, while the interpretation of the third dimension remains obscure. Factor analysis with direct quartimin rotation resulted in two factors, interpreted as "desirable events" and "undesirable events". The first principal component of the Stone-Coles modified similarity mean matrix could be interpreted as "desirable-undesirable events". Degree of desirability as a basic dimension of involvement in future events and the relation between "intensity of involvement" and "desirability of future events" are discussed.

Pub. date: December, 1976	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research;
The University of Turku.

Author: Franzen, O.	Inst.: Department of Psychology University of Uppsala

Title:

On binocular Vision
Motion perception and pattern-reversal cortical responses to gratings of fixed spatial frequency

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Box 227, S-751 04 Uppsala, Sweden
Report No. 214, 1977

Title of project:

Neuropsykologiska undersokningar av synsinnet

Key words:

Binocular vision, contrast, evoked responses, motion perception, motion track enlargement

Abstract: Cortical responses evoked by a vertical moving sinusoidal grating of fixed spatial frequency and variable contrast were recorded from the occiput. The potentials which resulted from binocular stimulation was on the average the linear vector sum of the responses obtained with monocular inspection of the pattern.
A reanalysis of measurements of motion track enlargement (MTE) following monocular and binocular motion stimulation (Johansson, 1960) showed that MTE for binocular vision could be accurately predicted by the same model. The outcome of the two studies may be closely related since pattern-reversal visually evoked potentials may be partly produced by direction-sensitive mechanisms within the brain.

Pub. date: 1977	Pages: 20	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

Author:
Franzén, O.
De l'Aune, W.
Elfner, L.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala

Title:
Monaural and dichotic signal detection of pure tones

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Box 227, S-751 04
Uppsala, Sweden
Report 217

Title of project:
Psykologiska studier av uppmärksamhetsprocesser

Key words:
Audition, dichotic monaural, signal detection

Abstract:
An experiment was undertaken utilizing a vibrotactile signal detection paradigm and single channel signal processing model proposed by Franzén, Markowitz and Swets (1970). A 710 Hz tone (Tone A) was presented to one ear and a 500 Hz tone (Tone B) was presented to the contralateral ear in three possible stimulus configurations: Tone A alone, Tone B alone, or Tone A plus Tone B. Two experimental conditions were used, a signal specified exactly (SSE) condition in which the subject knew which of the stimulus configurations was to be presented, and a signal specified statistically (SSS) condition in which the stimulus configurations were presented randomly. The single channel signal processing model would predict 1) decrement of detectability for the individual tone in comparison to the combination of Tone A plus Tone B in the SSS condition, 2) no enhancement of detectability for the combination of Tone A plus Tone B in the SSE condition and 3) superiority of the SSE condition relative to the SSS condition for all stimulus configurations. The data tend to support these predictions.

Pub. date: 1977	Pages: 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:

Jörgen Garvill and Bo Molander

Inst.:

Psykologiska institutionen
Umeå universitet

Title:

Effects of interference on intra-modal and cross-modal matching of form.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 124, 1977.

Title of project:

Studies of transfer of information between sensory modalities.

Key words:

Cross-modal, matching, visual, tactual.

Abstract:

This experiment was designed to test two hypotheses concerning differential memory for visually and tactually acquired information in intra-modal and cross-modal matching of form. The intra-modal conditions were VV (visual standard, visual comparison) and TT (tactual standard, tactual comparison). The cross-modal conditions were VT (visual standard tactual comparison) and TV (tactual standard, visual comparison). Between the standard stimulus and comparison stimulus either an unfilled interval or a visual matching task or a tactual matching task was interpolated. The first hypothesis suggests that the memory traces for tactually acquired information are less stable than those for visually acquired information and thus more sensitive to interference. According to the second hypothesis there are modality specific memory storages and the information acquired are coded and stored in the memory for the comparison modality. This hypothesis predicts interference only when the interfering task is presented in the same modality as the comparison stimulus. The results gave clear evidence of interference. However, the interference effects were the same regardless of standard modality, comparison modality or kind of interference. Thus, the results suggest a common form of storage for visual and tactual information.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1977-03-28	8	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☒ Part rep	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

SPPB 1976

Author:

Jörgen Garvill and Bo Molander

Inst.:

Psykologiska institutionen
Umeå universitet

Title:

A note on the relation between cross-modal transfer of learning and cross-modal matching.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 126, 1977.

Title of project:
Studies of transfer of information between sensory modalities.

Key words:

Cross-modal, matching, visual, tactual.

Abstract:

Cross-modal transfer of learning was studied in a paradigm that closely parallels the one used for studying intra-modal and cross-modal matching. The hypotheses that (1) the asymmetric transfer effects found in studies of cross-modal transfer of learning and in studies of intra-modal and cross-modal matching are compatible and (2) that they can be explained in terms of differences in information processing capacity between the visual and tactual modality were tested. The results supported the hypotheses. It was also found that the amount of cross-modal transfer as well as the asymmetry of transfer are affected by letting the subjects practice the transfer task on each trial.

Pub. date: 1977-03-28	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

Author: Tommy Gärling, Anders Böök and Erik Lindberg	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:
Speed and accuracy of orientation performance in verbally presented two-segment route tasks as a function of route configuration, type and order of presentation of information about route segments.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 106, 1976.

Title of project:
Cognitive representation of the spatial environment as related to movement regulation.

Key words:
Architectioral psychology, environmental psychology, perception, spatial orientation, built environment.

Abstract: In order to investigate the role played by visual imagery (visualization) in the solution method of the triangle completion or two-segment route (2-SR) task deviced to measure geographical orientation skill, two experiments employing verbally presented 2-SR tasks were conducted. In the first experiment information about the 2nd route segment and 3rd route segment (direction and distance to the starting-point) was either complete or uncomplete with regard to direction and length, the order of presentation of information about route segments and route configuration were varied orthogonally for instructions to imagine the routes as triangles and to copy them by means of drawing. In the second experiment the subjects were under essentially the same conditions instructed to imagine themselves walking in accordance with the route descriptions and to give numerical estimates. In accord with the prediction it was found that, when taking into account trade-off of accuracy against speed, speed of performance (numerical estimates) was similarly affected by type of information as speed of visualization (preparation for drawing], and that speed of performance was slower than speed of visualization, but, in disaccord with the prediction, effects obtained of order of presentation and route configuration on spead of visualization were not parallelled by identical effects on speed of performance. The results were nevertheless interpreted in support of the hypothesis, since the discrepancies could possibly be accounted for by differences in the drawing task as compared to the numerical estimation task.

Pub. date: 1977-03-23	**Pages:** 27	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: National Swedish Building Research.

SPPB 1976

Author:
Hallsten, Lennart

Inst.:
Institute of Applied
Psychology, the University
of Stockholm.

Title:

Credible intervals and the variability of estimates: Two indices of uncertainty.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, 1977, No. 76.

Title of project:

Inter-process comparisons.

Key words:

Uncertainty, cognitive processes, scaling.

Abstract:
In scaling experiments uncertainty is usually handled by means of variability in the responses. Any uncertainty felt by subjects concerning the adequate response to a stimulus may not, however, appear in the variability of the responses. A more appropriate index of this momentary uncertainty is, perhaps, the widths of the "credible intervals", i.e. the intervals formed by two simultaneous estimates, a lower bound and a upper bound estimate, that to some degree of credibility cover the most appropriate response. A variability index and an index based upon credible intervals were compared in data from three direct ratio scaling experiments. In most cases these two indices conveyed some redundant information but they were evidently due to different cognitive processes. Interpretations of these outcomes are discussed as well as the problems of incorporating the results into a reasonable epistemological framework for scaling experiments. It is emphasized that a basic inconvenience in traditional direct scaling procedures is that a response "A" given to a stimulus does not allow the inference that "not-A" is inadequate. This may, however, be avoided by using credible intervals.

Pub. date: May, 1977	**Pages:** 24	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

SPPB 1976

Author:
Hellström, Åke

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

On the nature of the time-error

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1977, Suppl. 38

Title of project:

Key words: Time-error, Time-order error, Thurstonian scaling, Loudness, Time perception, Judgment mode, Response bias, Adaptation level, Mathematical modeling, Perception, Attention, Memory, Brain damage

Abstract:

A selective review is given of previous research on time-errors (TEs) in the comparison of successive stimuli. Three papers, reporting experimental investigations by the author on auditory TEs, are summarized. In these investigations, subjective differences in loudness or duration within pairs of successive tones were scaled by a Thurstonian method. As demonstrated by TE invariance with judgment mode, obtained TEs were of perceptual, rather than response-bias, origin. The results are further discussed in terms of four quantitative models employing the notions of adaptations and differential weighting of the sensations elicited by the two compared stimuli. The well-known dependence of the TE on the level of stimulus magnitude is shown to be a consequence of this weighting. The weighting depends on stimulus duration and length of interstimulus interval, and is suggested to reflect differential stimulus efficiency as a consequence of memory loss and mutual stimulus interference. Relations to investigations by other authors are discussed, and possible implications for brain-damage research and diagnosis are pointed out.

Pub. date: April, 1977	Pages: 32 pages	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: University of Stockholm; Swedish Office of Administrative Rationalization and Economy; Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
Claes von Hofsten

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

The role of convergence in visual space perception

Bibliographic reference:

Title of project:

The role of convergence in visual space perception

Key words:
Convergence, space perception, binocular vision

Abstract: Earlier experiments suggest that the perception of relative and absolute distance in binocular space is affected by the convergence angle to the stimulus. The question is how? A hypothesis was proposed in which the obtained effects are accounted for in terms of convergence differences. The hypothesis states that binocular stimuli are related to the rest convergence of the eyes which is assumed to be stable. Two experiments were conducted in which distance estimations were made to single binocular dots, viewed through a polarization stereoscope. The experimental results support the proposed hypothesis.

Pub. date: Jan. 1976	Pages: 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
Kenneth Hugdahl and Arne Öhman

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Effects of instruction on acquisition and extinction of electrodermal responses to fear-relevant stimuli

Bibliographic reference:

Report 207, Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden

jan. 1977

Title of project:

Laboratory models to phobic fears

Key words:

Classical conditioning, electrodermal activity, GSR, cognitive instructions, phobic stimuli

Abstract:

Two experiments are reported. In the first, different groups of subjects were conditioned to fear-relevant and fear-irrelevant stimuli with electric shock as UCS. At the onset of extinction half of the subjects in each group were informed about the omission of the shock-UCS. The instruction completely abolished responding to fear-irrelevant stimuli, leaving responses to fear-relevant stimuli unaffected. In the second experiment, subjects were "conditioned" to the two kinds of CSs mentioned above, by mere threat of a shock-UCS. This manipulation potentiated responses to fear-relevant stimuli significantly more than responses to fear-irrelevant stimuli. Thus, instruction had a symmetrical effect on acquisition and extinction to fear-irrelevant stimuli, whereas it had an asymmetrical effect with regard to fear-relevant stimuli. The relevance of these data to the irrationality found in phobic fears are discussed.

Pub. date: Jan. 1977	**Pages:** 27	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

Author: Hård, Anders	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology, University of Göteborg and Svenskt Färgcentrum, Stockholm

Title:

The Natural Colour System and its application in the study of environmental design.

Bibliographic reference:

In Porter, T., & Mikellides, B. (Eds.), *Colour for architecture*, Studio Vista, Cassell & Collier, McMillan Ltd., London; and Van Nostrand, New York, 1976, p.p. 109-119.

Title of project:

Färg-Människa-Miljö (Colour-Man-Environment)

Key words:

Colour perception, colour notation, colour design

Abstract:

Stresses the importance of phenomenological approach when studying colour in the environment. Herings idéas from 1874 about the Natural Colour System which led to the opponent theory of colour vision, have recently been applied in a colour order and notation system called the NCS, where colours are described in terms of degree in similarity to the six elementary colours: white, black, yellow, red, blue and green. Comparisons to other colour systems are made and finally is outlined the usefulness of the NCS in environmental design - especially as a means of colour communication.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1976	10	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Statens Råd för Byggnadsforskning (The Swedish Council for Building Research)

Author:
Gunnar Jansson

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala

Title:

Perceived bending and stretching motions from a line of points

Bibliographic reference:
Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1977 (accepted for publication)

Title of project:
Perception of non-rigid motion

Key words:
Motion, object constancy, minimum principle

Abstract:

The aim of this investigation was to study to what extent bending and stretching motions are accurately perceived. The (imaginary) "distal" stimuli were lines of points, either in bending motion with constant distances between adjacent points or in stretching motion with the same distances equal at each moment (thus making the relations between the distances constant). The proximal stimuli were produced by a computer, and the subject indicated the slant and curvature of the turning positions of the perceived motion. The result for the stimuli with motion towards the subject was that a majority of the percepts were rather close to the "correct" value, which indicates that the principle of minimum object change can be applied in these cases. That was not true, however, for the stimuli with motion away from the subject. All stimuli were ambiguous demonstrating that more information must be added to get unambiguity.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:

Gunnar Jansson and Sverker Runeson

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala

Title:

Perceived bending motions from a quadrangle changing form

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Box 227, S-751 04
Uppsala, Sweden
Report 202, 1977
(Accepted for publication in Perception)

Title of project:

Perception of non-rigid motions

Key words:

Motion, object constancy, minimum principle

Abstract:

In an earlier study (Jansson & Johansson, 1973) it had been found that rotation of a rigid object is perceptually preferred over bending motion, and that bending motion in turn is preferred over two-dimensional stretching. The aim of the present experiment was to study if the same preference order is retained also when the proximal stimuli are changing in a physically more complex way. The stimuli were quadrangular outline figures with two stationary and two moving corners, differing in degree of phase lag between the motions of the two corners. The result was that the earlier found preference order was retained. It was also found that the relative frequency of two subcategories of bending motion, bending proper and folding, varied with phase lag. The relation of the result to a principle of minimum object change was discussed.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:** 17	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
Gunnar Johansson

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala

Title:

Spatial Constancy and Motion in Visual Perception

Bibliographic reference:

Stability and Constancy in Visual Perception: Mechanisms & Processes
(Ed. W. Epstein), John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1977, pp 375-419

Title of project:

Spatial Constancy and Motion in Visual Perception

Key words:

Abstract:
Spatial constancy (size and shape) of moving objects was analysed. It was found that also under the spatially most reduced kinetic stimulus conditions the visual system abstracts information about possible object constancy. The conclusion is that relative invariances rather than absolute congruence in the proximal stimulus pattern are deciding for the perceptual outcome. The visual system works in accordance with principles for perspective transformations.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1977	44	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

Author: Erik Lindberg and Tommy Gärling	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:
Performance in verbally presented geographical orientation tasks for different induced information processing strategies as a function of number of route segments.

Bibliographic reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 112, 1977.

Title of project:
Cognitive representation of the spatial environment as related to movement regulation.

Key words:
Architectioral psychology, environmental psychology, perception, spatial orientation, built environment.

Abstract:

Previous studies have indicated that visualization is the dominating solution method (information processing strategy) in geographical orientation tasks as the triangle completion task (two-segment route task) and extensions thereof, but that subjects differ with respect to the solution method which they prefer to employ. In order to investigate if performance differences due to information processing strategy can be found, an experiment was performed in which different subjects were required by means of a visual imagery, a numerical calculation, or a kinesthetic imagery method to estimate direction and distance from the starting-point to the end-point of routes varying from two to eight route segments. The information about route segments was always presented in verbal form as to ensure perfect memory for it. The results suggested that speed of performance differs for different information processing strategies, but neither accuracy of performance nor confidence ratings gave any clear differences for different information processing strategies.

Pub. date: 1977-03-29	**Pages:** 18	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author: Erik Lindberg and Tommy Gärling	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:

Speed and accuracy of performance in geographical orientation tasks for different modes of presentation of information about routes as a fucntion of number of route segments.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 111, 1977.

Title of project:

Cognitive representation of the spatial environment as related to movement regulation.

Key words:

Architectioral psychology, environmental psychology, perception, spatial orientation, built environment.

Abstract:

In order to investigate performance in extensions of the previously used two-segment route task (triangle completion task), route descriptions with number of route segments varying from two to eight were presented to subjects in either verbal or visual form. The presentation of information about route segments was simultaneous, single serial or repeated serial to a perfect recall criterion in order to assess possible effects of imperfect memory when extending the two-segment route task to several number of route segments. The results for estimates of direction and distance from the starting-point to the end-point of each route suggest that information processing in these tasks is serial, since speed of performance was found to decrease with number of route segments. However, in the imperfect memory conditions (single serial presentation), accuracy but not speed of performance tended to decrease with number of route segments. Furthermore, the results suggest that the information about route segments is visually coded.

Pub. date: 1977-03-23	**Pages:** 18	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

Author: Lars-Åke Lindberg and Berndt Brehmer	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:

Progression and hypothesis testing in an inductive inference task.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 121, 1977.

Title of project:

Learning of inductive policies

Key words:

Cognition, learning, inference

Abstract:

Subjects performance in a two-cue inference task was studied in three experiments as a function of (1) relative cue complexity, (2) relative cue validity, (3) task predictability, and (4) cue-criterion function form. Cues were defined through the velocity (more complex) and starting position (less complex) of a moving light spot. Results indicate that while relative cue complexity does not affect performance, the statistical structure of the task determines subjects' relative cue weighting as well as the final level of task control. These results contradict the Progression hypothesis, formulated for perceptual-motor skill development in tracking, and are consistent with earlier studies within the regression-correlation paradigm.

Pub. date: 1977-03-28	**Pages:** 30	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part.rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

Author: Lars-Åke Lindberg and Berndt Brehmer	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:
Subjects' selection of feedback information in an inductive inference task.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 122, 1977.

Title of project:
Learning of inductive policies

Key words:

Cognition, learning, inference

Abstract:

Subjects' selection of outcome feedback instances in a probabilistic inference task with one linear and one nonlinear cue was investigated in a 2 (levels of task information: maximum vs. minimum) x 4 (blocks of trials) factorial experiment. Maximal information included the criterion distribution for each cue combination as well as aids for recording feedback instances, while minimal information consisted of standard instructions and no memory aids. Under both information conditions, subjects (1) examined one cue at a time, (2) gave priority to the more difficult quadratic cue, and (3) systematically changed their distribution and order of selections as a function of blocks. That is, subjects used the feedback information in a way that is not possible in the standard experimenter controlled reception paradigm. Furthermore, subjects made consequtive selections of the same cue combination more frequently in the maximum information condition that in the minimum information condition. These results are consistent with the assumptions that subjects under both conditions try to find the functional parameters of the task by means of a hypothesis testing activity, and that they learn to eliminate incorrect hypotheses with practice.

Pub. date: 1977-03-28	**Pages:** 24	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

Author:
Lisper, H-O., Melin, L.
Sjödén, P.O., & Fagerström, K-O.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title: Temporal uncertainty of auditory signals in a monitoring task: Effects of inter-signal length and regularity on increase in reaction time

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Psychologica, 1977, 41, 183 - 190

Title of project:

Key words:

reaction time, expectancy, arousal

Abstract: Twelve Ss were required by pressing a microswitch as rapidly as possible when hearing an auditory 1.000-Hz signal with an intensity of 88 dB. The signals were presented in pairs during a two-hour monitoring session. Six of the Ss were given signals with regular inter-stimulus intervals (ISI) of 15 and 2 sec and the other six Ss were given signals with ISI:s varying around 15 and 2 sec. When straight lines were fitted to reaction time (RT) data it was found that the intercept and the increase in RT over the two hours were linearly related. The second signal in the regular ISI-condition gave the shortest RTs and least increase in RT and the first signal in the irregular ISI-condition gave the longest RTs and the greatest increase in RT over the two hours of monitoring. This result was interpreted in terms of a combination of the arousal and the expectancy theories.

Pub. date: 1977	Pages: 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author: Ference Marton Roger Säljö	**Inst.:** Institute of Education University of Göteborg, Fack, S-431 20 Mölndal, Sweden

Title:

On qualitative differences in learning – II. Outcome as a function of the learner's conception of the task

Bibliographic reference:

British Journal of Educational Psychology, 1976, 46, 115-127.

Title of project:

Studier av inlärning och kognition hos vuxna. (Studies of learning and cognition in adults)

Key words:

Verbal learning, learning process, qualitative analysis

Abstract:

Two groups of 20 first-year students were asked to read three sections of a textbook. After the first two sections the groups received different types of question. One group received questions which demanded a thorough understanding of the meaning of the passage. The other group was given detailed factual questions. After the final section of reading a common set of questions of both types was asked. Besides providing further evidence of qualitative differences in learning, the experiment showed that students did adapt their way of learning to their conception of what was required of them.

Pub. date: June 1976	**Pages:** 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:	**Inst.:**
Bo Molander and Jörgen Garvill	Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:

The invariance of asymmetric cross-modal transfer effects.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 125, 1977

Title of project:
Studies in cross-modal transfer and discrimination

Key words:
Cross-modal transfer, form discrimination, amount of training, overlearning

Abstract:

In two experiments cross-modal transfer as a function of amount of first modality training was investigated. Subjects learned to associate numbers with three-dimensional objects which were presented either visually or tactually. After training in one of the modalities transfer was tested in the other modality. In the first experiment the transfer test was conducted after 4, 8, 12, 18, or 36 trials of training and in the second experiment it was conducted after learning 100 %, 150 %, or 200 %. Transfer in the tactual-visual order was superior to transfer in the visual-tactual order in all training conditions, and the magnitude of the effect was the same. The results suggest that learning factors are of minor importance as causes to the asymmetry between modalities and that it is more fruitful to concentrate on perceptual factors.

Pub. date: 1977-03-29	**Pages:** 16	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☒ Part rep	☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

Author:
Montgomery, H., & Svenson, O

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit,
Dept of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
On decision rules and information processing strategies for choices among multiattribute alternatives.

Bibliographic reference:
Scand. J. Psychol, 1976, 17, 283-291

Title of project:

Key words:
Decision rules, information processing, cognitive effort

Abstract:

It is suggested that a decision in a complex situation can be described as a sequential process in which different decision rules and information processing strategies can be used at different points in time. Examples of possible decision rules are presented in an approximate order of complexity. Two ways for processing the information in a decision situation, viz., breadth-first or depth-first strategies, are discussed and suggestions are made about their relationship to particular decision rules. Finally, it is proposed that the order of application of particular rules in a decision process is guided by a tendency to minimize cognitive effort.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:

Lars-Göran Nilsson

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Människans minne: Inkodning, lagring och framplockning av information

Human memory: Encoding, storage, and retrieval of information

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm: Aldus, 1976

Title of project:

–

Key words:

Memory, encoding, storage, retrieval, association, information processing, organization, memory trace

Abstract:

This book is an introduction to the psychology of memory. It presents the most recent trends in current memory research. It contains a presentation of associationistic organizational point of view. The levels of processing framework and the encoding specificity principle are discussed in great detail. Data-oriented chapters deal with sensory registration and peripheral encoding, memory over short and long periods of time, semantic memory, recall and recognition, and properties of the memory trace. A final chapter is devoted to a discussion of theories at more complex levels, and to a speculation of different directions in future memory research.

Pub. date: 1976-05-12	**Pages:** 208	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

–

Author:
Lars-Göran Nilsson

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
The role of two types of outcome on storage and retrieval processes in memory

Bibliographic reference:

Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1976, 28, 93 - 104

Title of project:

Key words:
Storage, retrieval, reinforcement, intentional learning, retrieval cues

Abstract:
Two experiments are reported which demonstrate the typical finding of better performance on responses given positive outcomes as compared to performance on responses given negative and neutral outcomes. These effects of reinforcement are studied in more detail in the context storage and retrieval processes. "Right" or "wrong" and monetary gain or loss were used as outcomes in the experiments. Both these types of outcome were found to have similar effects on storage, while the former tended to affect retrieval more than the latter outcomes did. The results clearly reject the notion that an outcome is stored along with the response to facilitate retrieval. A prerequisite for such a facilitation is a presentation of cues for retrieval at the time of test.

Pub. date: April 1976	Pages: 11	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:

Sverker Runeson

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

On Visual Perception of Dynamic Events

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Box 227,
S-751 04 Uppsala, Sweden

Title of project:

Visuell perception av dynamiska händelser

Key words:

Vision, perception, motion, event, causality

Abstract: A domain of perceptual functioning, dynamic event perception, is identified and a theoretical framework for the study of this domain is developed. The possible existence of information about the dynamic (i.e. causal) properties of objects and events in the optic array is discussed. Linear collisions are analyzed in detail, and it is shown that the kinematics of such events contain unambiguous information about weight ratio and damping factor. Previous research, in particular Michotte's studies of causality perception, is scrutinized with the above as a background and found to have several shortcomings. A distinction between a traditional kinematic approach and a dynamic approach to the study of dynamic event perception is introduced. The dynamic approach is found more appropriate and two paradigmatic experiments are suggested.

Pub. date: March 1977	**Pages:** 54	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

–

SPPB 1976

Author:

Rydberg, S., & Arnberg, P.

Inst.:

Dept. of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Attending and processing broadened within children's concept learning

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 1976, 22, 161-177

Title of project:
Training of attention and memory

Key words:
Attention, selective; memory, child development, concept learning, touch, haptics

Abstract:

In a reviewed series of spontaneous and learning-set studies of adults and children, we have monitored active-touch overt attending during concept learning. Adults solved the problems even if they attended to four dimensions in the same trial; however, young children failed when attending so broadly but solved when attending to a single dimension. In the present training study, 18 6-year-olds solved all problems when restricted to attend to only one dimension. After a special pretraining program proceeding through the subprocesses of stimulus familiarization, discrimination, labeling, "attentional broadening," and memorization, 13 of the children managed to attend to all four dimensions in one trial and solve faster than adults. Findings suggest a developmental hypothesis that learning grows with spontaneous "tailoring" of attention to memory capacity.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 17	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Social Science Research Council

Author: Sandell, Rolf	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:
Linguistic style and persuasion

Bibliographic reference:

Academic Press, London, 1977
European Monographs in Social Psychology, no. 11

Title of project:

Key words:

Attitude change, Language, Persuasion, Psycholinguistics, Reading

Abstract:

The study is concerned with to what extent and how the linguistic style of a text may influence its persuasive impact on the reader. After a review of research on the concept and the phenomenon of linguistic style, its measurement, its antecedents and consequents, as series of empirical studies is reported. The first was a stylistic analysis of texts varying in persuasive intent, aiming to find out how persuasive intent may influence linguistic style. In a series of field experiments various persuasive effects of a number of style variables identified in the previous study were then investigated. The effects were generally complex. A theory is then outlined to account for the findings. Style is there suggested to act in the persuasive process by influencing the receiver, forming an impression of the source. This is compared to the self image yielding a similarity perception, which influences attitude change in interaction with certain other variables. Two studies are reported as tests of this theory. The last of these was a series of single subject experiments that supported the theory in important respects.

Pub. date: 1977	Pages: xiv, 329	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Institute for Consumer Research and Swedish Council for Social Science Res.

Author:
Sivik, Lars

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Dept. of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
The language of colours: Colour connotations.

Bibliographic reference:
In Porter, T., & Mikellides, B. (Eds.), Colour for architechture, Studio Vista, Cassell & Collier, McMillan Ltd., London; and Van Nostrand, New York, 1976, p.p. 122-139

Title of project:
Färg-Människa-Miljö (Color-Man-Environment)

Key words:
Colour-meaning

Abstract: Discusses investigations into the meaning of colours, in particular factor-analytically derived dimension of colour meaning. Two studies are compared, one with isolated colour samples, one where the colours were on two types of buildings. The varying degree of interaction between context and colour meaning is examined. The laboratory study of the architectural colouration was validated by a series of interviews in various areas in different cities in Sweden. Finally, an hypothesis of colour meaning/context interaction is suggested concerning the actual affinity between colour and object.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 17	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Statens Råd för Byggnadsforskning(The Swedish Council for Building Research)

Author:
Sivik, Lars
Hård, Anders

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Distances between colors - A comparison of different structures

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, No. 7

Title of project:

Key words:
Color structures, perception, color differences

Abstract:

The concept of color can be variously defined. This study compares four different structures, each defining a specific structure of the numerous color perceptions. A euclidean two-dimensional configuration of ten colors of constant hue were defined by: a) NCS-coordinates b) multidimensional scaling of perceived differences between the colors c) factor-coordinates derived from variables of meaning (SD-data) and d) perceived distinctness of borderline between two color surfaces. The face-validity of the results suggest these methods of comparison as fruitful in investigation the nature of color and color differences.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1976	2	☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Building Research.

Author:

Svenson, Ola

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Experienced risk of death during a year as a function of how the risk is distributed over time.

Bibliographic reference:

Mineographed, Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm.

Title of project:

Cognitive aspects of human information processing

Key words:

Risk, information integration

Abstract:

Subjects were asked to estimate the total risk of death a number of individuals were running during one year. Each one of these individuals was exposed to three different levels of risk during three periods of the year. The statistical risk of death was held constant for all subjects but the distribution of risk levels over the year varied. The results indicated that the estimates of total risk were almost exclusively related to the risk during one of the three risk-periods. Thus, the exposure times of the different risks played a minor role or were almost completely neglected.

Pub. date: 1976	Pages: 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
Teghtsoonian, Robert, Teghtsoonian, Martha, Berglund, Birgitta, and Berglund, Ulf

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Invariance of odor strength with sniff vigor: An olfactory analog to size constancy.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 487.

Title of project:

Key words:

Olfaction, Flow rate, Perception

Abstract:

Previous evidence has shown both detection threshold in humans and olfactory neural discharge rate in animal preparations to depend on the flow rate of odorous vapor. But there have been no data reported on the effects of flow rate in humans on perceived odor strength at suprathreshold intensities. Subjects were trained to inspire at two different flow rates, one twice as great as the other, by matching the pressure of a sniff, displayed on a CRT, to a target contour also displayed there. They then made magnitude estimations of odor strength while producing either "weak" or "strong" sniffs. In each of two experiments, 20 subjects judged odor strength of a range of concentrations of n-butanol; in each of two experiments, 20 subjects judged odor strength of a range of concentrations of n-amyl acetate. Odorants were diluted with diethyl phthalate and presented via a specially-designed sniff-bottle system. Subject-controlled flow rate had no effect on odor strength for either odorant. There is an apparent contradiction between these data and those on neural discharge rate that may, however, be resolved by adopting an odor-constancy model: when sniff intensity varies during the olfactory exploration of an odor source, information about the rate at which odorant molecules are established at the receptor site is combined with information about sniff vigor so that the resulting percept is of invariant odor strength.

Pub. date: December, 1976	Pages: 12	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: National Science Foundation, the U.S. Public Health Service, and the Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

Author:
Yvonne Waern

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title: On the relationship between world knowledge and comprehension of texts. Effects of truth values and analytic level of the belied structure.

Bibliographic reference: Report from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 468.

Title of project: Comprehension processes during reading.

Key words: Comprehension, world knowledge.

Abstract: It is suggested that a reader´s idea structure will affect his processing of incoming information. Two aspects of the idea structure are further developed, i.e., the truth value aspect and the analytic level aspect. The idea structure can be characterized by ideas consisting of propositions which are considered to be more or less true or false (beliefs) or by ideas which consist of untested assertions. This is the truth value aspect. Further the idea structure discriminates between different ideas, expressed as different sets of propositions. The analytic level refers to the extent to which the reader is capable of distinguishing between ideas. One empirical study investigates the relationship between 20 psychology students´ beliefs before reading a text and their comprehension of it following two readings. A measurement of the readers´ belief structure in terms of truth values and analytic level showed that these accounted for 39% of the interindividual variation in comprehension after the first reading and 50% of the comprehension after the second reading. By adding a recall measurement, the variation accounted for in the first reading was increased to 56%.

Pub. date: May, 1976	**Pages:** 21	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Charles Elliott

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Gothenburg

Title:

Husband and wife interaction as a small group phenomenon

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Department of Applied Psychology, University of Göteborg, Sweden

Title of project:

Marital Dyad

Key words:

Interaction	Husband-wife
small group	Marital dyad

Abstract:

120 College educated couples were studied to determine the effectiveness of communication in decision-making as a function of the variables: marital solidarity, role differentiation and affect relationships. Role differentiation was found to be inversely related to solidarity in the marital dyad. The problem is related to effectiveness and efficiency in small group studies of Bales (R.F.) and to the theoretical work of Simmel on dyad-triad relations.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 34	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Cornell University Department of Child Development Family Relsps.

Author: Frodi, Ann	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Experiential and physiological processes mediating sex differences in behavioral aggression

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, No. 16

Title of project:

Key words:

Sex differences, experiential processes, physiological differences

Abstract:

Twenty-four male and twenty-four female college students participated in an experiment designed to illuminate physiological and experiential processes mediating sex differences in aggressive behavior. In a 2 x 2 x 2 factorial design men and women were either angered or not angered, and half of the subjects were then requested to give a "stream of consciousness" report. Throughout the experimental session heart rate and skin resistance were monitored and systolic and diastolic blood pressure was recorded on nine occasions. Finally, all subjects delivered noxious sounds to their same-sex partner as part of a Buss-type learning task. Results indicated that angered men reporting on their stream of consciousness were preoccupied with aggressive thoughts thereby stimulating themselves to more aggression, whereas women adopted a non-hostile strategy for cpoing with their anger thus reducing their inclination to behave aggressively. These patterns of results were closely paralleled by changes in diastolic, but not systolic blood pressure. The relative validity of these two measures as indicators of anger arousal was discussed. No sex differences were found for subjects not giving the stream of consciousness report on either self report, physicological, or behavioral measures of anger and aggression.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 18	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Grant G-975 from the National Institute for Mental Health, USA,

Professor Leonard Berkowitz.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Frodi, Ann
Macaulay, Jacqueline
Thome Ropert, Pauline

Inst.:

General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Are men more aggressive than women?
A review of the experimental literature

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, No. 9

Title of project:

Key words:

Aggression, sex differences

Abstract:

The experimental iterature on adult female and male aggression is reviewed. Commonly held hypotheses that men are almost always more physically aggressive than women, and that women display more indirect or "displaced" aggression were not supported. Evidence of the type of sex differences that sex role stereotypes would predict seemed to appear only in self-report measures of general hostility or aggressiveness. Factors which are related to observed sex differences include sex of the instigator and/or victim of aggression, empathy with the victim, guilt, and aggression-anxiety. However, when aggression is perceived as justified or prosocial and when these other factors are controlled, women may act as aggressively as men. Some evidence suggests that men and women react differentially to external aggressive cues. What may be angerprovoking for men may be anxiety-provoking for women. The hypothesis that sex differences in aggression are biologically determined was not examined. The present discussion should be viewed as an attempt to lay the groundwork for and understanding of the phenotypic expression of whatever genetic differences may exist. Directions were given for future research in this much neglected area.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1976	47	☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: This research was partially supported by Research Grant MH17405 from the National Institute of Mental Health to Dr. Leonard Berkowitz.

Author: Linden, Michael	**Inst.:** University of Uppsala Department of Psychology

Title:

Political dimensions and models of political party sympathy: Empirical studies of Swedish attitude data

Bibliographic reference:

European Journal of Political Research, 1976, 4, 377-389

Title of project:

Political dimensions and models of political party sympathy

Key words:

Attitude measurement, cognitive processes, factor analysis, mathematical modeling, political attitudes, political candidates, political parties

Abstract:

Main methodological strategies and empirical results of a research project based on Swedish political attitude data are briefly summarized. The goals of the research project were, first, to suggest basic dimensions relevant for descriptions of Swedish political attitudes and parties and, second, to judge the cognitive relevance of these dimensions for political party sympathy. Data were collected by attitude questionnaires with representatives of the five largest Swedish political parties serving as subjects. Analyses and empirical tests were based on factor analytical and Euclidean distance approaches. Results indicate five "party-politicized" dimensions and a strictly, alternative modified, hierarchical model is suggested the most relevant reflection of cognitive structures and processes involved in political party sympathy.

Pub. date: 1976	Pages: 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

Author: Karl E Rosengren, Swen Windahl, Per-Arne Håkansson, Ulla Johnsson-Smaragdi

Inst.: Department of Sociology
University of Lund
Fack S-220 05 LUND 5

Title:

Adolescents' TV Relations: Three Scales

Bibliographic reference:

COMMUNICATION RESEARCH, 3, 1976, No 4, pp 347-366

Title of project:

MEDIA PANEL

Key words: Adolescents, Television, Interaction, Identification

Abstract: The paper presents three scales measuring the following relationships between schoolchildren and the TV content consumed: Parasocial interaction (imaginary interaction but not identification with the personae of the screen), Capture (both interaction and identification with the personae of the screen), and Long-term identification (possibly an effect of Capture). The scales are tested for validity by means of the Multitrait-multimethod technique. In connection with the validity tests the scales are shown to behave differently when related to different TV content viewed by the respondent. This finding casts some doubt upon the current practice of asking respondents about use of, and attitudes towards, TV in general. The scales are also related to several characteristics of the respondents. It turns out that adolescents - in contrast to adults - do not seem to use parasocial interaction with TV personae as a functional alternative to real interaction.

Pub. date: Oct. 1976	**Pages:** 347-366	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Research project...

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

Author:
Jerry I. Shaw

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Dept of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Response-Contingent Payoffs and Cooperative Behavior in the Prisoner's Dilemma Game.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1976, 34,No. 5, 1024 - 1033.

Title of project:

Key words:
Cooperative behavior, prisoner's dilemma, reward size

Abstract: The study compares the effect on cooperative behavior of two types of response-contingent payoff structures with the invariant payoff structure of the standard Prisoner's Dilemma (PD) game. One hundred male dyads played a 20-trial PD game that either rewarded joint cooperation by increased profits, punished joint competition by increased costs, both rewarded cooperation and punished competition, or left payoffs constant. Half of the pairs played for real money and half played for points. Although punishment led to higher cooperation than either reward or constant payoffs, players perceived themselves as more cooperative under the reward contingency. A pattern of findings supported the interpretation that a predisposition to compete leads to earlier exposure to and superior learning of the punishment contingency. It is suggested that while this facilitates cooperative behavior, it may undermine cooperative motivation. Finally, real-money payoffs significantly increased both interdyad variability and intradyad uniformity in cooperative behavior. This effect of reward size on response variation is viewed as a threat to the external validity of conflict studied that have used only trivial rewards.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 10	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

California State University, Northridge, Foundation

Author:	**Inst.:**
Sjöberg, L.	General Psychology Unit, Dept of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Self esteem and information processing

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, No. 14.

Title of project:

Attitydstrukturer (Attitude structures)

Key words:

Self esteem, attitude, belief value interaction

Abstract:

A theory is presented in which the preservation of self esteem is postulated to be a central force in the organization of beliefs about central goal objects. The theory is applied to interpret evidence on interaction of beliefs and values (BV-interaction). Earlier studies were particularly lacking in individual data analyses. Such analyses are reported in two studies, one concerned with attitudes towards alcohol, the other with political attitudes. Strong interactions, supporting the theory, were found in many cases, but idiosyncratic in form and hence disguised by group data analysis.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1976	11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council of Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

Author:

Ingrid Stymne

Inst.:
Psykologiska Institutionen
Stockholms Universitet

Title:

Hur arbetar gruppen? Ett försök att se arbete i grupp som explorativa sekvenser.

How does the Work Group Function? An attempt to Examine Work in Groups as Exploratory Sequences.

Bibliographic reference:
Rapporter, Psykologiska institutionen, Stockholms universitet, 1977, nr 16

Title of project:

Individ i grupp. Individual in Group.

Key words:

Exploratory sequences, specific and diversive exploration, work, tasks, groups

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to test whether the execution of a task in groups can be described as a series of exploratory sequences. A survey of earlier research on exploratory behavior and certain theoretically related concepts such as stimulus characteristics, arousal level, play, boredom and anxiety are included. The empirical analysis is based on a TV recording of two required work groups for a course in elementary psychology. The dialogue between the subjects of the experiment during the course of work process was analyzed according to a model of an ideal exploratory sequence consisting of five phases. The results indicated that the problem and task solving in the work group actually occurred in more or less complete sequences which extended into and emerged from each other in a relatively complex pattern. These exploratory sequences could be observed as consecutive solutions aimed towards an intended goal or result and they consisted mainly of specific exploration. The contributions of the individual participants in the groups during the various phases of the sequences differed somewhat within as well as between the groups. This appeard to depend on the participants´conception of the task, the norm system established inside the group and different individual variables.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:** 48	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation.

Author:
Thorslund, Ch.

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Dept of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Det kognitiva perspektivet i socialpsykologin (The cognitive perspective in social psychology)

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från Psykologiska Institutionen, Göteborgs Universitet, 1977, Nummer 1.

Title of project:

——

Key words:

Social psychology, cognition, attribution theory

Abstract:

A presentation of the originally Gestalt orientation in social psychology which, along with behaviorism, has come to dominate the field and which has developed into modern attribution theory. Some basic features of attribution theory are outlined, exemplified by research and tied to possible clinical applications.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1977	24	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

——

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

Author:

Bierschenk, Bernhard

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack, S-200 45 Malmö

Title: Tre utgångspunkter för beteendevetenskaplig teoribildning: En beskrivning av associations-, struktur- och processparadigmen. /Three approaches towards theory building in the behavioral sciences: A description of the association, structure and process model./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö 1977
Kompendieserien, Nr 20

Title of project:

Key words: Behavioral science, theory, model, simulation

Abstract:

Three approaches towards theory building in the behavioral science are described. It is pointed out that model construction requires general theoretical concepts which are well defined. The presentation aims to clarify what is meant by the (1) association, (2) structure and (3) process model. The models have been the starting point for the development of a simulator of interactive behavior (SIR).

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:** 13	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

Author: Hård, A., & Sivik, L.	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Färgbeteckningar (Color Notation)

Bibliographic reference:

Fackskrift nr C 12, Swedish Color Center, Stockholm, 1976

Title of project:

Färg-Människa-Miljö (Color-Man-Environment)

Key words:

Color notation, color perception, color systems

Abstract:

From physical measurements of all samples of the Hesselgren Color Atlas translations are derived between the three color systems of Hesselgren, Natural Color System (NCS), and CIE. Introductory a theoretical part describes the

- different symbol-languages for color communication, their varying ambiquity and generality; different basis, e.g. describing the stimulus or the color perception
- Hesselgren Color Atlas; definitions of concepts and notations
- NCS; theoretical structures according to (SIS 019100) definitions of parameters and graphical representation
- CIE-system and the principles of instrumental measuring of color stimuli with a spectrophotometer, transformation of tristimulus values into trichromatic coordinates; the CIE-diagram; conditions of measurement.

A computer program has been developed to translate CIE-data into NCS and vice versa. Diagrams show graphicly the values of 600 mat and 600 glossy Hesselgren samples in 2 x 40 color triangles, i.e. for each 10th hue-unit.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1976	62	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Statens Råd för Byggnadsforskning (Swedish Council for Building Research)

Author:
Sjöberg, L.

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Dept of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
Internationellt inriktad psykologisk forskning i Norden (Internationally oriented psychological research in Scandinavia)

Bibliographic reference:
Nordisk Psykologi, 1976, 28, 209-213

Title of project:

Key words:
Research output, Scandinavia

Abstract:

Some statistics are presented measuring the number of papers (and books) published in Scandinavia in 1974 and written in a non-Scandinavian language (primarily English). There are large differences among the countries in terms of overall output, proportional papers occurring in non-Scandinavian journals, and a number of Ph.D. theses. Some explanations discussed are: the new (american style), Ph.D. in Sweden; the existence of international prepublication report series in Swedish psychology departments; and the emphasis normally placed in Sweden on publications when evaluating candidates for a job or a research grant.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 5	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author: Sjöberg, L.	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Similarity and correlation

Bibliographic reference:

Paper read at a symposium on recent development in multidimensional scaling Aachen, Germany, December 1976

Title of project:

Bedömning och val (Judgment and choice)

Key words:

Multidimensional scaling, similarity, correlation

Abstract:

This paper includes a review of many different empirical studies that all point to a basic relationship between correlations and similarity: the higher the correlation the larger the similarity. Psychological and psychometric interpretations of the relationship are discussed. It is point out that the relationship is to be expected only if the different judgment process is involved. All concerned the same basic underlying cognitive structure. Implications of the relationship are pointed out both for the construction of measurement scales, e.g. in the field of mood, and for the prediction of social choice.

Pub. date: 1976	Pages: 17	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council of Social Science Research.

SPPB 1976

HIGHER EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Inga Elgqvist-Saltzman	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title:

Vägen genom universitetet. En forskningsöversikt och en empirisk analys av några studievägar inom filosofisk fakultet i Umeå 1968-1975.

(The Way through University. A review of research and an empirical analysis of some studylines at the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University of Umeå 1968-1975.)

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Uppsala Studies in Education 1.
Distributor: Almqvist & Wiksell International, Stockholm.
Uppsala 1976

Title of project:
Utbildnings- och Elevanalyser. (Study and student analysis) Vägar in i, genom och ur ett utbildningssystem. (Ways in, through and out of an Educational System)

Key words:
Higher Education - Evaluation - College students - Educational and vocational choises - Educational career, Achievement - Values - Drop-out.

Abstract:

Three different projects, focused on problems connected with reforms in Swedish higher education, particularly in the Faculties of Arts and Sciences, are reported and analysed. Some student groups at the newly established University of Umeå have been observed - through registration files and questionnaires - with regard to examination results, the amount of time devoted to study, drop-out and delays in studies and regarding choices of and changes in studyfields. 500 students hav been followed during 6 years. The overridingaim has been to provide a firmer basis for the evaluation of the educational programmes at the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Originally the first project was concerned with the relationship results at the univeristy and previous school achievement and test results. The focus was soon moved to the question of internal officiency in university education and to the question of the relevance of educational programmes and the students educational careers.

A better understanding of the students' choice strategies - which find expression in student flow through the education system was sought by analysing the problem in a wider social and historical perspective.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
761210	223	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities.

Author: Eriksson, Karl Henrik	**Inst.:** Linköping School of Education Research Department Box 3129 S-580 03 LINKÖPING 3

Title: STUDIESITUATION OCH YRKESKARRIÄR. En långtidsuppföljning av två grupper universitetsstuderande, utgående från en konkret rådgivningssituation.

/STUDY SITUATION AND VOCATIONAL CAREER. A long-time follow-up of two groups of university students, starting from a concrete guidance situation/

Bibliographic reference: Linköping School of Education
Research Department
The SYK project, Final report No II:1

Title of project: SYK-projektet. Studiesituation och yrkeskarriär
/The SYK project. Study Situation and Vocational Career/

Key words: Councelling, University Students, Vocational Career

Abstract: Two groups of 100 students each are studied. One (E) consists of students referred to psychological investigation and counselling (enlarged educational guidance) mainly because of slow or no study progress in 1956 to 1959. The other (K) is a random selection of students at the same university, matriculated at the same time as the E-group. E-group students answered a postal questionnaire regarding their study and vocational situation in 1959 and 1960. The two groups are followed-up with respect to their vocational situation in the first three months of 1973. Comparisons have been made between the counselling group (E) and the control group (K) in terms of certain basic data, study breaks, examinations and vocational career.

Pub. date: Nov., 1976	**Pages:** 129	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Flinck, Rune

Department of Education
University of Lund

Title:

The telephone used in an experiment of distance education at university level. A pilot study

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Education, University of Lund,
Lund, Sweden, 1976. Pedagogical Reports No 4

Title of project:

Two-way communication in correspondence education

Key words: Content analysis, correspondence instruction, telephone instruction, university teaching

Abstract:

The report describes an experiment of distance education at university level on a course in Educational Technology. The students studied at home with the help of correspondence material. In order to help the students to study at home telephone instruction was made available. The students' opinions about the study system are reported.

The main purpose for the research project was to find out a method to interpret the contents of the telephone calls. All calls were recorded and analyzed. Two different methods of content analysis were used and the results of the two analyses compared.

Pub. date:	**Pages:** 47	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

SPPB 1976

Author: Glassel, Staffan, Hakfors, Göran and Feychting, Annika, Lilja, Lars, Kettnaker, Volkmar	**Inst.:** School of Architecture The Royal Institute of Technology

Title:

Projektorienterad undervisning vid arkitektursektionen.
En beskrivning och en utvärdering av läsåret 1975-76 vid avdelningen för Samhällsbyggnad.

Project oriented education in the School of Architecture.

Bibliographic reference:

Liber Förlag
School of Architecture
Stockholm
1977
TRITA-EDU-014

Title of project:

Projektorienterad undervisning vid arkitektursektionen. En beskrivning och en utvärdering. Project oriented education in the School of Architecture.

Key words:

Project oriented education, Higher technical education, Educational evaluation,

Abstract:

The object of this three part study is to evaluate and describe the fourth and final educational year at the Town and Country Planning section of the School of Architecture. The first part gives an account of the year's two terms (1975-76). The second part is an evaluation by the students, assistants and teachers, of the education provided. The third part contains autobiographic accounts by four students of the two year educational period. There is also a special chapter devoted to points of view associated with the pedagogic principles involved.

The main outcome is that project oriented education gives increased student motivation and, if properly handled, also achieves better results than traditional "stick and carrot" education. It is important that the projects are well specified in terms of educational aims, programs, timetables and project assessments. It is necessary that the teachers and assistants have their roles clearly defined. Crucial aspects in the development of a project are the selection of a problem, the attitude of the assistants and the process of forming the group. An assistant might propose a problem and form a project together with a group, or a group may discover a problem and subsequently choose a competent assistant. The process of group formation is voluntarily carried out.

The project should be strongly linked to real life situation; in other words it should deal with problems and groups outside school.

Pub. date: Jan 1977	**Pages:** 178	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Center for Pedagogical Development at the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm and the Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

Author:

Matts Håstad

Inst.: The Royal Institute of Technology and The School of Education in Uppsala

Title:

Sju enkäter om matematikundervisning.

Seven questionnaires about mathematics teaching.

Bibliographic reference:

Liber förlag

Stockholm
1977
TRITA-EDU-015

Title of project:

Matematikens roll vid högre teknisk utbildning.

Key words:
Mathematics, Mathematics teaching, Higher technical education

Abstract:

The results of seven questionnaires are reported. They all concern mathematics as basis for higher technical education. Two questionnaires refer to the preknowledge of mathematics from the secondary school especially how time is spent on different activities. Four questionnaires deal with the views of students, mathematics teachers and teachers in subjects that apply mathematics on the needs for and the outcome of the mathematics teaching at the School of Mechanical Engineering.

The remaining questionnaire was sent to about 300 mechanical engineers examined in the years 1940 - 1970 from different Swedish institutes of technology and deals with the mathematics they need in their work.

The report is of documentary character and summarizes the answers to the different questions together with short analyses. For two of the questionnaires statistical component and discriminant analyses are undertaken.

The results of the questionnaires will be further analysed in a main report to give a coherent pattern of the role of mathematics in higher technical education. The main report will be published in 1977/78.

Pub. date: Mars 1977	**Pages:** 103	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities.

Author:
Olof Nelsson

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Lund

Title:
Mathemagenic activities and teaching. A review.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Education, Lund, 1976.
Pedagogical Reports 1976:7.

Title of project:
Relative merits of various teaching methods in higher education.

Key words:
Teaching methods. Written instruction. Mathemagenic activities. Higher education.

Abstract:

In this report the research on mathemagenic activities (MGA) is reviewed. Only experiments performed with students at higher educational levels are included.

Mathemagenic activities (MGA) are those student activities that are relevant for the attainment of specified objectives in specific situations or places.
The research has concentrated upon self-study situations, e g student activities while inspecting written text materials. The mathemagenic activities have not been investigated per se, instead they have been used as explanatory or intervening variables. Research has focussed on the effects of various adjunct aids, especially adjunct questions, underlining, advance organizers, objectives, goal descriptions, and directions. By inserting these adjunct aids in the text-materials learning of the specified objectives has mostly been facilitated. In some instances no positive effects have been observed.
The explanation offered for the effects of adjunct aids have been psychological. These explanations have however only a limited explanatory value.
Considered as research on teaching the research on MGA is unique, since the teachers´ activities, the textmaterials and adjunct aids as well as the students´ activities have been taken into account.
In the final part of the review research on MGA is discussed from a pedagogical point of view.

Pub. date:	**Pages:** 82	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities.

PERSONALITY

Author: Magnusson, David	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Stockholm

Title:

Consistency and coherence in personality. A discussion of lawfulness at different levels.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, the University of Stockholm No. 472, June, 1976.

Title of project:

Person by situation interactions

Key words:

Personality consistency, Person by situation interactions, Situation characteristics

Abstract:

The general theme is the construct of personality consistency. It is analyzed and discussed at two levels - at a descriptive level in terms of actual reactions and at an interpretative level in terms of mediating processes. Three senses of consistency of actual reactions are discussed, denoted (a) absolute consistency, (b) relative consistency, and (c) coherence. Some empirical studies are reviewed and it is concluded that criteria for the existence of lawfulness of behavior are not to be sought in relative consistency, as is assumed in the trait measurement model but rather in coherence of behavior, i.e. in the lawful, idiographic, cross-situational pattern of stable and changing behaviors, that is characteristic of an individual. Coherence of behavior is interpreted tentatively in terms of aspects of the mediating process, by which situational and stored information is selected and processed. Three kinds of factors, involved in that process, are analyzed: (a) the structural properties of the mediating system, (b) the content of the mediating process, and (c) the motivational forces that activate, direct, and maintain the process. The role of perceived situations, for understanding the process, is emphasized and some implications for further research are discussed.

Pub. date: June 1976	**Pages:** 24	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

the Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
Magnusson, David

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

The person and the situation in an interactional model of behavior.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1976, 17, 253-271.

Title of project:

Person by situation interactions.

Key words:
personality consistency, coherence, measurement models, situation analysis

Abstract:

The report deals with two main problems: (a) cross-situational consistency of person variables, which is discussed on the basis of a critical analysis of empirical research on cross-situational stability of actual behavior, and (b) the role of the momentary situation in models of behavior, and the consequences of an interactional view for theorizing and research on situations. The analyses and discussions are based on two distinctions, namely (a) a distinction between consistency in terms of actual behavior and consistency in terms of mediating processes, and (b) a distinction between personality theories and measurement models. Three different senses of consistency in terms of reactions are distinguished.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:
Magnusson, David, & Ekehammar, Bo

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Similar situations - similar behaviors? A study of the intraindividual congruence between situation perception and situation reactions.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Research in Personality. (In press).

Title of project:
Person by situation interactions

Key words:
personality consistency, coherence, situations, perception, cross-situational stability

Abstract:

A basic assumption in an interactional model of behavior is that individual behavior is more similar across situations which are perceived and interpreted as similar by the individual than across situations which are perceived as less similar or not similar at all. This proposition was investigated using a psychophysical scaling method for the study of perceived similarity between situations and measures of similarity between situations and measures of similarity between reaction profiles as expressions of cross-situational similarity in reactions. Individual data from 39 adolescents were analyzed. Hypothetical anxiety evoking situations, and self-reported anxiety reactions, were used. The overall outcome of the comparison was in the predicted direction. For about 77 % of the subjects the relationship was in the expected direction, and for about 40 % the relationship was statistically significant.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author: Alf Nilsson	**Inst.:** Beteendevet. inst. gruppen Lunds Univ.

Title:

Adaptive and defensive aspects of the individual: A system approach to adaptation in relationship to a psychoanalytic anxiety model

Bibliographic reference:

Int. Rev. Psycho-Anal. (1977) 4, 111-123.

Title of project:

Key words:

action, adaptation, anxiety, defence, theory

Abstract:

The paper presents a theoretical framework encompassing adaptive as well as defensive aspects of the individual. An attempt is made to forge a link between an adaptive frame of reference presented by the author and the psychoanalyst Max Schur's anxiety model. This is possible because of the obvious similarities of the three essential 'evaluation and reaction' levels within Schur's conceptualization of the ego and the major adaptive action levels or systems - the reflex action system, the perceptual system and the conceptual system - the author describes. The ontogenetic point of view provides the fundamental basis for the comparison and synthesis of the two theoretical frameworks.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:** 13	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☒ .Research report.

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:

Lars Nysted.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, 113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Cognitive complexity and structural representations of role figures.
A comparison between own and provided constructs.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, the University of Stockholm, Number 473, August, 1976.

Title of project:

Person perception

Key words:

Person perception, cognitive complexity, structural representations, individual constructs.

Abstract:

Kelly ´s (1955) theory of personal constructs was used as a basis for hypothesizing a differential effect of own and provided constructs on structural representations of role figures in a person perception task as a function of: (1) content of constructs used in ratings of role figures and (2) the individual´s level of cognitive complexity. The hypothesis was tested by using one index of difference in content between the own and provided constructs and five indices of cognitive complexity. The own constructs were derived by using the Reptest. The provided constructs were Semantic Differential and Personality Differential scales. The subjects were 31 female psychology students. The results gave support to the hypothesis that own and provided constructs have differential effects on structural representation of other persons; the effects are dependent on the complexity of an individual´s cognitive complexity.

Pub. date: August 1976	**Pages:** 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

Author:

Rosén, Anne-Sofie

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

Four Multivariate Studies in Personality and Socialization

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, Supplement No. 35, 1976.

Title of project:

Cognitive variables and personality

Key words:

Personality Theory, Personality Traits, Socialization

Abstract:

This report summarizes the general background to four multivariate studies in the domain of personality and socialization. The learning and the cognitive-developmental perspectives on the process of socialization are reviewed and the basic models for theorizing and research in these two traditions are discussed. A conceptual model, based on Mead`s symbolic interactionism and the cognitive-developmental approach, for the developmment of a self-action system from role-taking experiences in the process of socialization is outlined. The problem of assessing the structural variables of the self-action system on a behavioral descriptive level is discussed and the structural vs. the behavioral use of the trait concept is noted. A rationale for the choice of the descriptive trait concepts used in the four multivariate studies summarized in the report is finally presented.

Pub. date: Oct. 1976	**Pages:** 40	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

Author: Galerius, Rune & Kylén, Gunnar	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Uppsala

Title:

Bibliografi över nordisk forskning rörande utvecklingsstördas psykologiska särdrag. Teoretisk bakgrund, klassifikationsgrunder och ett urval av 100 referenser.

/Structured bibliography of Scandinavian research relating to psychological characteristics of the mentally retarded. Theoretic background, bases for classification and a selection of 100 references./

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogisk forskning Uppsala, No 3, 1977

Title of project:

The SAMSPEC project. The coordination of research and development in special education

Key words:

Mental retardation, mentally handicapped, bibliography

Abstract:

This report has bee prepared at ALA, the FUB foundation (Society for Mentally Retarded Children) in cooperation with the SAMSPEC project of the School of Education, Uppsala. A selection of the relevant literature has been compiled and organized into a structured bibliography relating to psychological characteristics of the mentally retarded. The report describes a system of classification which is related to the theoretic background and is of use as an aid in structuring an overview of the literature. The general theoretic model of ALA research is used as the basis of the structuring and analysis. The bibliography is comprised of a selection of 100 references primarily obtained from work done at ALA and the Mental Retardation project in Uppsala. Additionally, this has been complemented with additional Swedish reports as well as material from the other Scandinavian nations.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:** 45	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

Author:
C.-O. Jonsson, P. Edin, S. Söderberg and S. Waldton

Inst.:
Department of Psychology, Univ. of Stockholm

Title:

EXPLORATORY BEHAVIOR IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM SENILE DEMENTIA: A COMPARISON WITH CHILDREN

Bibliographic reference:
Acta psychiat. scand. (1976) 53, 302-320

Title of project:
Psychological studies in senile dementia

Key words:
Exploratory behavior - senile dementia - sensory-motor intelligence - psychological development of children

Abstract:

Thirty-seven patients with the diagnosis of senile dementia and 70 children aged 6 months to 4 years were observed in three tasks that stimulated exploratory behavior. The subjects were rated according to the frequencies of certain forms of behavior in 52 variables.

The factor analyses of the children's behavior yielded three factors, which were interpreted as an oral factor, a factor characterizing interest in three-dimensional relationships, and a factor regarding goal-directed manipulation.

Indices of the three factors demonstrated that the *oral* factor had a very high frequency in the infants 6–11 months old; after that age it decreased steeply and disappeared at about 2 years of age. *Activities involving three-dimensional relationships and goal-directed manipulation* were scarcely displayed in the youngest infants but appeared at about 12 months. Both modes of exploratory behavior tended to disappear before the age of 4.

Similar factors were obtained for the patients, but the structures were less clear and less meaningful than those obtained for the children.

The forms of the distributions of factor indices over the degree of mental deterioration were similar to the distributions over the age groups for the children.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 19	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Åhlén Foundation, the Swedish Council of Social Research, and the Swedish Medical Research Council

C. -O. Jonsson, G. Mälhammar and S. Waldton

Department of Psychology, Univ. of Stockholm

Title:
ABNORMALITIES IN THE ORIENTING RESPONSE IN SENILE DEMENTIA

Bibliographic reference:
Acta Psychiat. scand. (1976) 54, 323-332

Title of project:
Psychological studies in senile dementia

Key words:
Orienting response - habituation - intellectual deterioration - senile dementia

Abstract:

Forty-five female patients with the diagnosis of senile dementia and subdivided according to degree of mental deterioration were paged over a loudspeaker placed directly to the right or to the left of the patient. In the most demented subgroup, motor and/or verbal orienting responses often failed to appear. A turn towards the loudspeaker used was more often evoked in the least deteriorated subgroups. Turning in inadequate directions is tentatively explained in terms of dysfunctions within the auditory system and with reference to the disorientation of the patients.

Twenty of the senile dementia patients were also compared with 20 healthy aged persons concerning habituation of orienting responses when exposed to 15 stimulations with intermittent light. The demented patients did not habituate significantly whereas control subjects did. The defective habituation of the patients is tentatively explained in terms of their memory disturbances and low capacity to interpret sensory data.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1976	10	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council of Social Research, and the University of Stockholm

Author: C. -O. Jonsson, G. Mälhammar and S. Waldton	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, Univ. of Stockholm

Title:

REFLEX ELICITATION THRESHOLDS IN SENILE DEMENTIA

Bibliographic reference:
Acta psychiat. scand. (1977) 55, 81-96

Title of project:
Psychological studies in senile dementia

Key words:
Reflex thresholds - senile dementia - intellectual deterioration - inhibition - orienting responses - eyelid reflex - hand withdrawal - pain reaction

Abstract:

Forty-eight female patients with the diagnosis of senile dementia and 20 elderly healthy women were studied concerning thresholds for orienting responses to intermittent light, the eyelid reflex, and hand withdrawal on electrical pain stimulation.

A U-shaped relationship between degree of mental deterioration and reflex thresholds was predicted from two assumptions: (1) that reflex thresholds are progressively increased following the general blunting of cognitive processes, and (2) that active inhibition of certain overt behaviour takes place in patients with little deterioration (as well as in healthy people). The U-shaped relationship was only obtained for the eyelid reflex, and support was only obtained in connection with the orienting response for the assumption that some active inhibition of overt behaviour normally takes place.

A further hypothesis was that thresholds for protective-defensive reflexes would not be substantially increased in the most deteriorated cases. This expectation was confirmed only for the hand withdrawal reflex.

It is concluded that for the orienting response and for the eyelid reflex there is some relation, although the form is unclear and a rationale is lacking, between the thresholds and degree of mental deterioration. It is further concluded that the threshold for the hand withdrawal reflex is unrelated to the degree of mental deterioration.

The inertia of the senile demented patients is stressed as well as their undifferentiated reactions. It is suggested that cognitive defects may partly explain these deficiencies.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:** 16	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council of Social Research, the University of Stockholm, and the Swedish Medical Research Council

Author: Magnusson, P.Å., Nilsson, A. & Henriksson, N.G.	**Inst.:** Beteendevet. inst. gruppen, Psykologiska inst., Öronkliniken, Lunds Univ.

Title:

Psychogenic vertigo within an anxiety frame of reference: An experimental study

Bibliographic reference:

Br. J. med. Psychol. (1977), 50.

Title of project:

Key words:

anxiety, dizziness, hysteria, obsession-compulsion, vertigo

Abstract:

The theoretical point of departure here was the assumption that a psychogenic vertigo patient displaces affect, or experience of anxiety to one of dizziness, the dizziness serving as an anxiety equivalent. This is seen to imply a change in the locus of experience from the me to the not-me sphere. 'Percept-genetic' techniques and a spiral after-effect measurement were used to compare 23 patients with presumed psychogenic vertigo with a control group matched in sex, age, education and occupation. Results of the percept-genetic techniques showed the patients to display stronger signs of affect anxiety than subjects in the control group. Also two main subgroups of patients were differentiated with the help of the descriptive instruments, one group with signs of primitive-hysteroid mode of functioning, the other with signs of an obsessive-compulsive mode. For both subgroups the suggested displacement mechanism seemed to be functioning. Its apparent effect differed, however, for the two subgroups: in the 'primitive-hysteroid' group the displacement mechanism was more effective. The 'obsessive-compulsive' group showed stronger signs of affect anxiety, dizziness here being better characterized as a concomitant than as an equivalent of anxiety. Results of a follow-up two years after the investigation also showed a poorer development of symptoms within the 'obsessive-compulsive' group.

Pub. date: 1977	Pages: 15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Research report..

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:

Birgitta Norrman

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
ALA Research Foundation

Title:

The development and the usage of language in mentally retarded children
An empirical study of a group of retarded children

Utvecklingsstörda barns språkutveckling

Bibliographic reference:

Report 27/298 C. ALA, Stockholm.

Title of project:

Language development of the moderately mentally retarded

Key words:

Language development, language usage, mentally retarded

Abstract:

The report describes the development and the usage of language in the mentally retarded child.

Seven retarded children, age 5-12, were intensively studied in their home-, preschool- and schoolsituation, with consideration to the importance of environmental factors for the use of spoken language.

The analysis was made from the hypothesis, that the development of language follows the cognitive development concerning sentence length, syntactical structure and vocabulary and that the usage of language is related to the development of the identity.

Tendences in this direction are found in children in special classes. The children in the training school use however, according to their more expressed cognitive handicap, the spoken language as a less flexible tool, wich has the consequence of limiting the usage of language to a higher extent.

Pub. date: Maj 1977	**Pages:** 86	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Res. Rep...........

Research supported by:

Financed by The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

Author:
Sjöberg, L., Fhanér, G., Lund, M.,
& Samsonowitz, V.

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit,
Dept of Psychology,
University of Göteborg

Title:
Obesitas och anorexia nervosa från viljepsykologisk och motivationspsykologisk synpunkt
(Obesitas and anorexia nervosa from a volition- and motivation psychological point of view)

Bibliographic reference:
Rapport från Psykologiska Institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, 1977, nummer 3.

Title of project:
Viljeprocesser (Volition processes)

Key words:
Obesity, anorexia nervosa, motivation, volition.

Abstract: The purpose of this report is to give a brief review of obesity and anorexia nervosa as social and medical problems. We discuss theories and treatment techniques derived from theories of medical learning psychology, psychoanalytica, and psychosomatic origin. Medical and physiological theories seem on the whole to be less fruitful as explanations of obesity and anorexia nervosa. Learning theories about the cause of the conditions are relatively meagre, but the derived methods of treatment (behavior therapy) seem to have certain modest effects, at least in the case of obesity. Psychoanalytic and psychosomatic theory is considerably more developed and in the case of psychoanalytic theory, also explicitly developed with reference to obesity and anorexia nervosa. The derived methods of treatment seem however not to have given any clearly documented results. Interviews with practitioners on the whole confirm the picture given by our survey of the literature.

A model of will earlier suggested, is finally further developed. While other theories and methods of treatment mainly seem to be oriented towards a change of the motivation of the patients, we here suggest a conative approach as a supplement. The conative analysis takes desires as given and try to explain partly why difficulties arrive in implementing decisions, partly in what way techniques may be developed to counteract acute desires in conflict with more longterm committments.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1977	56	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council of Social Science Research

Author:
Sjöberg, Lennart
Johnson, Tommy

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Trying to give up smoking: A study of volitional breakdowns

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, No. 13

Title of project:
Viljeprocesser (Structure of volition)

Key words:
Volition, smoking, smoking modification

Abstract:

Will is customarily seen as important in determining success and failure of plans, but the concept is seldom attended to in psychological analyses of behavior. It is suggested here that breakdowns of the will may be conceived as being due to short-sighted and twisted reasoning which in turn arises because of mood pressure due to various stressors. The theory s applied to 10 cases of attempts to give up smoking and found to be supported. A tentative classification of the cognitive distortions occurring is presented. The results are discussed in the light of experience and theory (explicit and implicit) in smoking modification programs

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1976	25	☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council of Social Science Research, The Swedish Cancer Society

PHYSIOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

Author:
C. Beyer, G. Moralí, K. Larsson and
P. Södersten

Inst.: Dept. of Psychology
Unit of Psychobiology
Univ. of Göteborg
Fack, S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:
Steroid regulation of sexual behavior

Bibliographic reference:
Journal of Steroid Biochemistry 1976, 7, 1171-1176

Title of project:

Key words:
hormones - sexual behavior

Abstract:

Experimental data on rats and rabbits are reviewed, in support of the idea that estrogen is involved in the control both of male and female sexual behavior in these species. Female sexual behavior is stimulated by estrogen alone or estrogen in combination with progesterone. It can, however, also be induced by aromatizable, but not by non-aromatizable, androgens. Masculine sexual behavior is stimulated by aromatizable androgens or by non-aromatizable androgens combined with estrogen. The stimulatory effect of androgen on masculine sexual behavior is blocked by some aromatization blockers. This blocking effect can be reversed by estrogen. It is suggested that under normal conditions estrogens and androgens interact in producing sexual behavior.

Pub. date:	**Pages:** 6	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
the Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
C. Beyer, G. Moralí, F. Naftolin,
K. Larsson and G. Pérez-Palacios

Inst.: Dept. of Psychology
Unit of Psychobiology
Univ. of Göteborg
Fack, S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:

Effect of Some Antiestrogens and Aromatase Inhibitors on Androgen Induced Sexual Behavior in Castrated Male Rats.

Bibliographic reference:

Hormones and Behavior, 1976, *7*, 353-363

Title of project:

Key words:
Male sexual behavior   Rats   Antiestrogen   Aromatase inhibitor

Abstract:

The effect of antiestrogens (MER-25, ICI-46474, and *cis*-clomiphene) and aromatase inhibitors (5-*a*-androstanedione, metopirone, and aminoglutethimide) on androgen induced copulatory behavior was tested in sexually inexperienced castrated male rats. Daily injections of 1 mg testosterone (T) for 21 days induced sexual activity in most subjects (61% mounting). Daily pretreatment with MER-25 or *cis*-clomiphene at three dose levels did not block the behavioral response to T. ICI-46474 at the high dose level (1 mg/kg) elicited a significant depressory effect on the sexual behavior of the T treated castrated rats. A single injection of 6 mg testosterone propionate (TP) induced mounting behavior in 56% of the tested rats within 120 hr. Treatment with metopirone or 5 *a*-androstanedione (injections every 12 hr for 96 hr) did not inhibit the response to TP. By contrast, aminoglutethimide (5 or 15 mg every 12 hr for 96 hr) abolished the behavioral response to androgen.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
the Ford Foundation

Author: Berndt Brehmer and Kerstin Almqvist	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:
Effect of alcohol on subjects' ability to use functional rules in inference tasks.

Bibliographic reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 109, 1977.

Title of project:
Psychopharmacological effects on judgment

Key words:
Alcohol, inference, cognition

Abstract:

The effect of alcohol on subjects' ability to use functional rules for making judgments about a criterion variable from a cue variable was studied in a 2 (levels of alcohol: no alcohol vs. 2 ml of vodka per kg body weight) by 4 (functional rules: positive linear, negative linear, inversely U-shaped, and U-shaped) experiment. The results showed that alcohol led to a lower level of performance for all four rules, suggesting that alcohol has the same effect on cognitive skills as it has on other kinds of skill.

Pub. date: 1977-03-23	**Pages:** 6	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Berndt Brehmer and Kerstin Almqvist	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:

Effects of alcohol in two multiple-cue probability learning tasks.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 108, 1977.

Title of project:

Psychopharmacological effects on judgment

Key words:

Alcohol, inference, cognition

Abstract:

The hypothesis that alcohol will affect the learning of tasks which require selective attention was tested in two multiple-cue probability learning experiments. In the first experiment, no effect of a dose of 2 ml vodka per kg body weight was found on either a narrow focus task requiring the subjects to learn to use one cue and ignore two other cues, or on a wide focus task requiring the subjects to use all three cues in a three-cue task. Nor was there any effect of alcohol in the second experiment, which used only the narrow focus task but where the subjects were instructed that only one cue was relevant. These results suggest that we do not understand the role of attentional processes in multiple-cue probability learning sufficiently well to use them to investigate drug effects.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1977-03-23	10	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☒ Part rep	☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

Author:	**Inst.:**
Bäckman, Eva Eriksson, Maud de Fine Licht, Stefan	General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Effects of p-chlorophenylalanine on mounting behavior and lordosis behavior in ovariectomized female rats

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, No. 15

Title of project:

Key words:

Mounting, lordosis, female rats, monoamines

Abstract:

Ovariectomized rats were injected with 126 mg/kg p-chlorophenylalanine (PCPA) for three days or with 40 mg/kg PCPA for 16 days and tested for sexual behavior. Both treatments stimulated the display of mounting behavior but not lordosis behavior, suggesting that these sexual behavior patterns can be dissociated in the female rat and are possibly mediated by different neurotransmittor mechanisms.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1976	8	☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

Author:

Torbjörn U.C. Järbe

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Alcohol-discrimination in gerbils: interactions with bemegride, DH-524, amphetamine and Δ^9-THC

Bibliographic reference:

Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn. (in press)

Title of project:

Drug discrimination in gerbils

Key words:

Drug discrimination, alcohol, transfer, antagonism, gerbils

Abstract:

Male gerbils were trained to discriminate the effects of an injection of alcohol (1.0, 1.5, and 2.0 g/kg) from the nondrug condition in a T-shaped maze. The formation of the discrimination was related to the training dose used, the high dose (2 g/kg) being the most rapidly discriminable condition. After having reached a criterion of performing 8 correct first-trial choices out of 10 consecutive training sessions the animals were tested for possible generalization or antagonism with bemegride, DH-524, d-amphetamine or Δ^9-THC. The results suggested that neither of these drugs substituted for alcohol, nor did the drugs reverse or antagonize the alcohol-discriminations, i.e. the gerbils choose the nondrug associated position of the T-maze after single injections of the test-drugs whereas combinations of alcohol and the test-drugs resulted in responding appropriate for the alcohol-(training)-condition.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research, Folksam Yrkesskador Stiftelse

Author:

Järbe, T.U.C.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Discriminative control of behavior by drugs

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Box 227,
S-751 04 Uppsala, Sweden

Published in Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis

Title of project:

Drug Discrimination in Animals

Key words:

Drug, discrimination, learning, gerbils

Abstract:

A relatively new area of research within the domain of psychopharmacology concerns the discriminative functions of drugs. That is, drugs can be used to control the choice behavior of organisms. In the present thesis the discriminable effects of central nervous system depressant drugs such as pentobarbital, diazepam, and ethyl alcohol have been examined in more detail both in terms of possible drug substitution discrimination paradigm may be a valid model to study the "subjective" characteristics to drugs in laboratory animals.

Pub. date: May 25 1977	**Pages:** 41	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science REsearch
Folksam yrkesskador, Foundation Elina and Sydney Alrut's Foudnation,

Author:
Järbe, T.U.C.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Interactions Between Alcohol and Other Drugs on Open-Field and Temperature Measurements in Gerbils

Bibliographic reference:
Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn (in press)

Title of project:
Drug Discriminination in Animals

Key words:
Open-field, temperature, alcohol, drug interaction, gerbils

Abstract:

Open-field activity and rectal temperature were measured in female mongolian gerbils treated with alcohol (1 and 2 g/kg) only and when alcohol was combined with bemegride (20 and 40 mg/kg), imidazoline (20 mg/kg) or d-amphetamine (8 mg/kg). None of the purported antagonists normalized the alcohol-produced changes in the open-field test, nor did they reverse the alcohol-induced hypothermia. However, alcohol offered protection against bemegride-induced convulsion and death. When compared with previous data (1) it is suggested that alcohol is differentiated from pentobarbital and diazepam on the basis of their interactional effects with bemegride.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

Author:

Järbe, T.U.C.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala

Title: Methaqualone discrimination in gerbils: interactions with bemegride and imidazoline (DH-524)

Bibliographic reference:

Medical Biology 54: 364 - 368, 1976

Title of project:

Key words:

Drug discrimination, methaqualone, bemegride, imidazoline, gerbils

Abstract:

Gerbils were trained in a T-maze to discriminate methaqualone (MTQ) either 16 mg/kg, 12 mg/kg, 8 mg/kg, or 4 mg/kg, from the no drug conditio. Discrimination was proportional to dose, MTQ 16 mg/kg vs. no drug being the most rapidly discriminable condition. Challenge of MTQ discrimination with bemegride and imidazoline showed that bemegride, but not imidazoline reversed the MTQ discrimination. The median effective dose of bemegride was related to the amount of MTQ used (16 - 8 mg/kg).

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 5	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author: Järbe, T.U.C., Henriksson, B.G. and Ohlin, G.C.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala

Title:
Δ^9-THC as a discriminative cue in pigeons: Effects of Δ^8-THC, CBD, and CBN

Bibliographic reference:
Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn (in press)
Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Box 227,
S-751 04 Uppsala, Sweden, Report 213

Title of project:
Drug Discrimination in Animals

Key words:
Δ^9-THC discrimination, cannabinoids, pigeons

Abstract:
Pigeons, trained to discriminate the effects of i.m. injections of Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ^9-THC, 0.25 mg/kg) from the effects of the vehicle in a drug discrimination paradigm, were tested for generalization with the isomeric Δ^8-THC, cannabidiol (CBD) and cannabinol (CBN). When given in sufficient doses, Δ^8-THC and CBN were found to substitute for Δ^9-THC whereas CBD did not. CBD and CBN did not antagonize the stimulus effect of Δ^9-THC. The combination of CBN and Δ^9-THC rather appeared to accentuate the drug response.

Pub. date: 1977	Pages: 10	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research
Folksam Yrkesskador Stiftelse

Author:

Järbe, T.U.C.
Holmgren, B.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala

Title:

Discriminative properties of pentobarbital after repeated, noncontingent exposure in gerbils

Bibliographic reference:

Psychopharmacology (in press)

Title of project:
Drug discrimination in animals

Key words:

Drug discrimination, pentobarbital, tolerance, gerbils

Abstract:

Two groups of gerbils were pretreated with pentobarbital, P-barb. (10 mg/kg) for 20 days before being subjected to drug discrimination training in a T-shaped, shock-escape maze. The rapidity by which these gerbils acquired the discrimination was compared to that of gerbils, which were drug naive until beginning the P-barb.-discrimination training. The acquisition rates of the respective groups did not differ substantially within each dose-level (10 mg/kg and 20 mg/kg) though open-field activity (primarily the rearing scores) differentiated the P-barb. - and vehicle pretreated animals at both dose-levels. The peak effect in rectal temperature, however, was not markedly different after the first and 20th drug exposures although the temperature effects levelled off earlier during the 2nd recording session. In conclusion, certain parameters (open-field activity) may be changed as a consequence of repeated administrations of P-barb. without a significant parallel loss of the cue or stimulus properties of the drug.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
Järbe, T.U.C. and
Johansson, J.O.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala

Title: Pentobarbital, Diazepam and Bemegride: their Effectson Open-Field Behavior in the Gerbil (Meriones Unguiculatus)

Bibliographic reference:

Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn. 225, 88 - 97, 1977

Title of project:
Drug Discrimination in Animal

Key words:

Open-field, drugs, behavior, gerbils

Abstract:

Open-field acitvity was measured in female mongolian gerbils treated with pentobarbital, P-barb. (16 and 20 mg/kg) or diazepam, DZP (2, 4, and 8 mg/kg) either when given singly or in combination with the analeptic bemegride, BMG (20 and 40 mg/kg). The results indicated that the addition of BMG normalized certain behaviors of the gerbils treated with P-barb. and DZP. The median effective doses of BMG in inducing convulsion and death respectively were 12.0 mg/kg and 22.5 mg/kg. A mutual antagonism is apparent since no animal died after treatment with the drug combinations and seizure activity was also very much reduced.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
Järbe, T.U.C.
Ohlin, G.C.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala

Title:
Stimulus effects of Δ^9-THC and its interaction with naltextrone and catecholamine blockers in rats

Bibliographic reference: Report 201
Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala
Box 227, S-751 04 Uppsala, SWeden

To be published in Psychopharmacology (in press)

Title of project:

Key words:
Drug discrimination, Δ^9, antagonism, naltextrone, catecholamine blockers, rats

Abstract:

Rats, trianed in a T-shaped maze to discriminate the effects of i.p. injections of Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ^9-THC, 4 mg/kg) and the effects of the vehicle, were tested for antagonism and generalization to the Δ^9-THC stimulus by naltextrone (4 mg/kg), haloperidol (0.32 mg/kg), propranolol (20 mg/kg), and phenoxybenzamine (10 mg/kg). Neither of these drugs blocked the Δ^9-THC stimulus, nor were they found to generalize to Δ^9-THC.

Pub. date: 1977	Pages: 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
K. Larsson, P. Södersten, C. Beyer,
G. Moralí and G. Pérez-Palacios

Inst.: Dept. of Psychology
Unit of Psychobiology
Univ. of Göteborg
Fack, S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:

Effects of Estrone, Estradiol and Estriol Combined with Dihydrotestosterone on Mounting and Lordosis Behavior in Castrated Male Rats.

Bibliographic reference:

Hormones and Behavior, 1977, 7, 379-390

Title of project:

Key words:
Sex hormones   Male sexual behavior   Rats

Abstract:
Prepuberally castrated male rats were injected with estrone (1 or 5 µg), estradiol (1 or 5 µg) or estriol (1, 5, or 25 µg) either alone or in combination with dihydrotestosterone (0.5 mg). Each of these steroids, when given alone, had no or only weak stimulatory effects on male sexual behavior. When combined with dihydrotestosterone all estrogens stimulated full copulatory behavior, the order of potency being estradiol, estrone, and estriol. Lordosis behavior in response to male mounting or manual stimulation was facilitated by all estrogens. All estrogens caused a slight weight increase of the seminal vesicles, ventrla prostate and glans penis.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 12	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
the Swedish Council for Social Research

Author: P. Södersten	**Inst.:** Psychology, Univ. Göteborg

Title:

Lordosis behaviour in male, female and androgenized female rats

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Endocrinology 1976, 70, 409-420.

Title of project:

Key words:

oestradiol - progesterone - sexual receptivity - sex differences

Abstract:

Male rats were behaviourally less sensitive to oestradiol than females but males were not insensitive to either hormone. Display of the complete pattern of female rat receptive behaviour was induced in male rats by high doses of oestradiol and progesterone. Evidence was presented that ovarian secretions during development affects the display of sexual receptivity in adulthood.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

the Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPR 1976

Author: P. Södersten, K. Larsson, S. Ahlenius and J. Engel	**Inst.:** Psychology, Univ. Göteborg

Title:

Sexual behavior in castrated male rats treated with testosterone and monoamine synthesis inhibitors.

Bibliographic reference:

Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior 1976, 5, 319-327.

Title of project:

Key words:

Testosterone - monoamines - sexual behavior

Abstract:

A 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) synthesis inhibitor induced sexual behavior in castrated rats without concurrent testosterone treatment, suggesting the testosterone acts on 5-HT neutons to control the sexual behavior of rats.

Pub. date:	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☑ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
the Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author: P. Södersten, K. Larsson, S. Ahlenius and J. Engel	**Inst.:** Psychology, Univ. Göteborg

Title:

Stimulation of mounting behavior but not lordosis behavior in ovariectomized female rats by p-chlorophenylalanine

Bibliographic reference:

Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior 1976, 5, 329-333.

Title of project:

Key words:

Hormones - monoamines - sexual behavior

Abstract:

A 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) synthesis inhibitor facilitated the display of mounting behavior but not lordosis behavior in ovariectomized female rats, showing that the two behavior patterns can be neurochemically dissociated and suggesting that hormones may act on different neurotransmission mechanisms to control mounting and lordosis.

Pub. date:	**Pages:** 5	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

the Swedish Council for Social Science Research

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Author:

Bierschenk, Bernhard

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack, S-200 45 Malmö

Title: A new approach to psychometric problems in the analysis of pre-numeric data

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö 1977
Didakometry, No. 55

Title of project:

Educational search strategies

Key words: Psycholinguistics, concept formation, cognition, interview data, psychometrics, information and documentation, regression analysis

Abstract:

This article suggests an entirely new approach to quantification of the relationships within a whole sentence and presents a system for the analysis of concepts by data processing (ANACONDA). The psychological model for ANACONDA is outlined and a first measure building up concepts with an empirical root is discussed. Panel assessments have been used for quantification resulting in high reliability scores. By means of cluster analysis the empirical material concerning researchers' views of scientific information and documentation has been homogenized. On the basis of the results obtained, the relation patterns have been studied by means of a discriminant analysis. Finally an attempt has been made to demonstrate the validity in the methodological approach used.

Pub. date: March 1977	**Pages:** 22	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Bierschenk, B. & Lienert, G.

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack, S-200 45 Malmö

Title: Simple methods for clustering profiles and learning curves

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö 1977
Didakometry, No. 56

Title of project:

Key words: Educational and psychological measurement, nonparametric method, cluster, profile, learning curve, panel judgement

Abstract:

This report contains a description of simple methods to test clusters in samples of N profiles or learning curves. Clusters are defined as patterns occuring more often than expected under the null hypothesis. The application of the methods is illustrated by examples from (1) similarity judgements in a multidimensional scaling task and (2) from avoidance learning in gold fishes.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
April 1977	20	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

Author:
Borg, Gunnar., Karlsson, Jan-Gunnar, &
Ekelund, Lars-Göran.

Inst.:
Institute of Applied
Psychology, the University
of Stockholm.

Title:

A comparison between two work tests controlled subjectively and by heart rate.

Bibliographic reference:

Borg, G. (Ed.) Physical Work and Effort. Wenner-Gren Center International Symposium Series, Vol. 28, Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1977, 239-254.

Title of project:
Upplevd ansträngning vid fysiskt arbete. - Psykofysiska studier och försök till interprocessjämförelse.

Key words:
Work tests, working capacity, perceived exertion.

Abstract:

The main objectives of this study was to determine how the subjective responses of perceived exertion vary during a work test with continously changed work loads, based on heart rate and to determine whether it is possible to construct a work test incorporating a subjectively controlled work intensity. Three different work tests were administered to a group of twenty healty, male subjects: a maximal work test developed by Sjöstrand and Wahlund (1947; 1948) modified according to Tornvall (1963), a heart rate controlled work test developed by Ekelund (1973) and a subjectively controlled work test where each subject controlles the work load himself and is instructed to keep a level corresponding to a value of 17 on the RPE-scale (Borg, 1970). Measurements of physical working capacity were computed on the basis of the two submaximal tests and compared with the W_{max6}' of the maximal test. Correlation coefficients were considered as measurements of predictive power, showing r = 0.84 and r = 0.89 for the best predictors of the heart rate and subjectively controlled work tests respectively.

Pub. date: December 1976	**Pages:** 16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden and the Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Edvardsson, Bo Linden, Michael	Inst.: University of Uppsala Department of Psychology

Title:

A method for evaluation of metric properties of response scales

Bibliographic reference:

Quality and Quantity, 1976, 10, 241-249

Title of project:

On psychological measurement

Key words:

Attitude measurement, Judgement, rating scales, scaling, statistical measurement

Abstract:

To permit certain statistical operations verbal response categories attached to opinion or attitude statements must be given appropriate numbers. In this article the routines used to assign such numbers are discussed. A method to evaluate the metric properties of response scales, simultaneously constituting an alternative way of assigning proper numbers, is proposed. For this method, based on subjective estimation, two criteria related to commonality of meaning are suggested. Finally, the method is demonstrated in an empirical study on five different response scales.

Pub. date: 1976	Pages: 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

Author:
Ekehammar, B., & Magnusson, D.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Co-frequency ratings of anxiety reactions: An exploratory study.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 482.

Title of project:

Key words:
Anxiety, multivariate methods, multidimensional scaling

Abstract:
The method of direct co-frequency rating was explored for the study of relationships among individuals' (self-reported) anxiety reactions. The subjects were 40 adolescents who gave co-frequency ratings between all pairs of 10 preselected reactions to anxiety. The mean co-frequency matrix was subjected to multidimensional scaling and cluster analysis. The same subjects also rated the intensity of the same reactions in an anxiety inventory of the "S-R" type. The correlations among reactions were computed and compared with corresponding co-frequency estimates. The relationship between these two types of data was relatively high. Factor analysis of the correlations gave a "Psychic" and a "Somatic" reaction factor, whereas the main dimension obtained from co-frequency ratings reflected a general reaction factor. This outcome was supported by the cluster analyses, which yielded two and one clusters, respectively, interpretable in accordance with the dimension analyses.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
Kerstin Fällström & Jan Vegelius

Inst.:
Göteborgs universitet
Psykologiska institutionen

Title:

A discriminatory analysis based on dichotomized Rorschach scores of diabetic children

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Applied Psychology, University of Göteborg, Sweden

Title of project:
A discriminatory analysis based on dichotomized Rorschach scores of diabetic children.

Key words:
Diabetic children, Rorschach, WHIDD-analysis

Abstract:

16 diabetic children and 16 non-diabetic children were tested with the Rorschach. 183 dichotomized items were obtained.
From the scores of these items a discriminant analysis based on the weighted H index was obtained and applied to a new group. This group also consisted of 16 diabetic and 16 non-diabetic children. Using the discriminant analysis all but one of the children in the new group were correctly classified.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 10	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author: Laurell, H. and Lisper, H-O.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title: A validation of susidiary reaction time against detection of roadside obstacles during prolonged driving

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Box 227,
S-751 04 Uppsala, Sweden

Ergonomics, in press 1977

Title of project:

Key words: Fatigue,reaction time, validation

Abstract:

Indirect psychological or physiological measures of driving performance are often used without supporting evidence, or even comment, on their validity. In this validation the performance of 10 subjects on a subsidiary reaction time (RT) task and a visual detection task was correlated. On the RT-task, 93 dB auditory signals were presented with an average intersignal interval of 50 s. On the detection task, the subjects had to brake as fast as possible when they perceived a 40 x 40 cm obstacle at the side of the road. Over the test of three hours, in night driving conditions on a closed 5 km track, the correlation between group averages was -0.78 and the average within-subject correlation was -0.47. From these results, and a discussion of the predictive and the construct validity of the RT-task, it is concluded that subsidiary RT may be used as a valid indicator of changes in efficiency of driving performance.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1977	15	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Transport Research Delegation

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Shaps, L.P., Johansson, B.S. &
Nilsson, L-G

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Swedish Association Norms

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Report No. 196, 1976

Title of project:

Key words:
Memory, association, response hierarchy, recall, recognition, verbal learning

Abstract:

The primary purpose of the present study was to provide Swedish word association norms for research in verbal learning and memory, though it is obvious they can be used for other research endeavors as well. The study included two separate but related phases: In phase one, 45 stimulus words, known from an earlier American study to maximaze different response hierarchies, were presented to 100 subjects, using a continuous method (each subject gave 3 different responses to each stimulus). The three most common associates to each stimulus was computed and these responses together with the 45 stimuli served as stimulus words in the second phase. Phase two thus consisted of the original 45 stimuli and their three most common associates, making a total of 180 stimulus hierarchies. Because 45 of the 180 words were repeats, the final pool was reduced to 135 words of which 300 subjects responded to, although a given subject respond to only 45 stimuli. The data included (a) the original 45 stimuli with their three most common responses (Table 1), and (b) response distributions to each of the 135 stimuli of phase two (Table 2).

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Dec. 1976	47	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
Sjöberg, Lennart
Svensson, Erland

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

The polarity and dimensionality of mood

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, No. 12

Title of project:
Konstruktion av metoder för mätning av stämningsläge (Construction of methods for measurement of mood)

Key words:
emotion, mood scale

Abstract:

Due to unfortunate choices of response scale and psychometric model earlier analyses of mood adjective check lists have given a confused and complex picture of the area. When an adequate response scale is applied and a simplex rather than a common factor analysis model is utilized it is found that mood is possible to describe with a few bipolar factors. A theory is suggested where mood is seen as basically twodimensional: one dimension being activity and the other pleasantness. More or less specific definitions of the contnet of experience with reference to the situation may then be used to define further dimensions, such as social orientation. Some implication for the practical use of mood scales are also discussed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1976	23	☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykolog-ex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Arbetarskyddsfonden (The Swedish Work Environment Found)

Author:
Sophian Walujo

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology, Stockholm
ALA Research Foundation

Title:
Social learning in the adult mentally retarded
The SIVUS-Scale

Social inlärning hos vuxna utvecklingsstörda

Bibliographic reference:
Report 28/285 C. ALA, Stockholm.

Title of project:
Social learning in the adult mentally retarded (SIVUS)

Key words:
Social learning, Mentally retarded, Group training

Abstract:

The project is an investigation of positive effects of learning processes in groups of mentally retarded persons by use of group learning.

The report describes the project and the construction of an instrument for measuring the social development of the adult mentally retarded.

Pub. date: Jan. 1977	Pages: 64	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Res. Rep. ....

Research supported by:

Author:
Östberg, O., & Horne, J. A.

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Dept of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

A self-assessment questionnaire to determine Morningness-Eveningness in human circadian rhythm.

Bibliographic reference:

International Journal of Chronobiology, 1976, 4, 97-110.

Title of project:

Dygnsrytmstudier

Key words:

Circadian rhythm, Interindividual differences, Phase angle

Abstract:

An English language self-assessment Morningness-Eveningness questionnaire is presented and evaluated against interindividual differences in the circadian variation of oral temperature. 48 subjects falling into Morning, Evening and Intermediate type categories regularly took their temperature. Circadian peak times were identified from the smoothed temperature curves of each subject. Results showed that Morning types had a significantly earlier peak time than Evening types and tended to have a higher daytime temperature and lower post peak temperature. The Intermediate types had temperatures between those of the other groups. Although no significant differences in sleep lenghts were found between the three types, Morning types retired and arose significantly earlier than Evening types. Whilst these times significantly correlated with peak time, the questionnaire showed a higher peak time correlation. Although sleep habits are an important determinant of peak time there are other contributory factors, and these appear to be partly covered by the questionnaire, Although the questionnaire appears to be valid, further evaluation using a wider subject population is required.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 14	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Leverhulme Travelling Fellowship awarded to O. Östberg.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. PLANNING

Author: Franke-Wikberg, S., & Wedman, I.	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå and Umeå School of Education

Title:

Fråge- och utropstecken inför utvärderingen av SIA

Question marks and exclamation marks at the evaluation of the SIA reform

Bibliographic reference:

Franke-Wikberg, S., & Wedman, I. Fråge- och utropstecken inför utvärderingen av SIA. Pedagogisk debatt, Umeå, 1977, nr 17.

Title of project:

Evaluation studies within the area of education

Key words:

Evaluation

Abstract:

This article deals with questions of evaluation in connection with the so called SIA-reform. The view of evaluation in official documents is presented by way of introduction. Changes in the view of evaluation between the documents are indicated. A short review of the so far most frequently used evaluation models is made. There is a dividing line between evaluators stressing goals-results and those considering process studies to be most important. A line can, among the latter, be drawn between those who direct their work towards describing and explaining. Inconsistencies in the evaluation proposition - the four paradoxes- are discussed against this background. The question of what is practically possible to carry out immediately leads to the question of resources. Increased resources are also desired by the Swedish county boards of education. The problem will, however, not be solved only by economic contributions. Cooperation between researchers, school staff, county boards of education and the National Board of Education must be established.

Pub. date: April 1977	**Pages:** 19	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Debate article	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Project report...

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author: *Henning Johansson*	**Inst.:** *Department of Education* *Umeå University and Umeå School of Education*

Title:

Samerna och sameundervisningen i Sverige

The Saamees and Sami education in Sweden

Bibliographic reference:

Akademisk doktorsavhandling, Umeå universitet, Pedagogiska institutionen, 1977

Title of project:

Investigations concerning the Saamees (Lapps)

Key words:

Cultural pluralism, Saamees

Abstract:

The aim of this dissertation is to illustrate demographic conditions, feeling of unity, knowledge of language, requests regarding language, the education of the individual, and school conditions, all on the basis of a minority political frame. The aim is also to make suggestions of measures and continued work on the basis of the obtained results. Two population studies and two interview studies have been carried out. The population studies embrace a total of about 15000 individuals. The reindeer-tending population has steadily diminished in number and manifests an unbalanced sex distribution with a large number of unmarried men over 30 years of age. The problems of defining the Sami population are discussed. The interview studies have been carried out on random samples of both reindeer-tenders and those who are not engaged in reindeer husbandry. The results point to differences between these two groups with regard to the feeling of unity with the Sami village. There are wide, regional differences in the knowledge of the Saamic language and in the use of the language. The latter has also been on the decline for the past 30 years. The final discussion points to inconsistencies in school policy towards the Saamees and criticism is levelled against this policy. The educational quality of the Sami school is questioned. The need for new ideas in Sami education is requested and a reorganization of Sami education is suggested. Suggestions of further interdisciplinary research are put forward. The results underline the importance of cultural pluralism in school matters. The concluding words warn, however, against a cultural policy which is not rooted in reality.

Pub. date: *april 1977*	**Pages:** *84 + appendix 534*	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education, Commission on Lapps

Author: Johansson, Henning	**Inst.:** Department of Education Umeå University and Umeå School of Education

Title:

Sameundervisning - samernas önskemål och behov i skolfrågor. Del II: Språk, utbildning och skolform

Saamee-education - The saamee's wishes and strivings in educational matters. Part 2: Language, education, and school form. (in swedish)

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 59 1976

Title of project:

Saamee-education

Key words:

Minority groups, Saamees

Abstract:

The aim of the investigation was to study the spread of the Lappish language among the Lapps, the Lapps' own wishes of the position of the Lappish language and culture in education, and their wishes of alternatives to the Nomad schools. The report accounts for results from an interview survey performed on a sample of one hundred reindeer-farming Lapps and one hundred Lapps who have left reindeer husbandry within the past twenty years. The results show that the knowledge of the Lapplish language is most widely spread among Lapps from northern Norrbotten and least among Lapps from Västerbotten. A great majority of the parents wish that their children learn Lappish. With Lappish they mean the dialect they themselves speak. However, the development of the Lappish language shows negative tendencies towards the children not learning Lappish as their first language. About half of the persons interviewd have indicated defects in their own education and wish to take supplementary courses. About ninety per cent of the persons interviewed also wish that Lapp teaching matter should be integrated in the ordinary Basic School. This is, however, a wish, if fulfilled, would require a lot from the teachers since they, at least today, lack the knowledge demanded. The study points at the necessity of research and through changes in the Lapp teaching in Sweden.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 80	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Swedish Board of Education

Author: Nilsson, I.	**Inst.:** Pedagogiskt centrum vid Stockholms skoldirektion. (Pedagogical Centre, Stockholm Local Education Authority)

Title:
Man stöter på sten. En studie av värdebrytningar mellan skoladministratörer och föräldrar, som de avspeglas i striden kring en skolnedläggning.
(A study of parents' and schoolbureaucrats' conflicting values in relations to a decision to close down a local school.)

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm 1976. Pedagogiskt Utvecklingsarbete vid Stockholms Skolor, nr 65.

Title of project:

Key words:
Administrator attitudes, political attitudes, parent attitudes.

Abstract:
A decision taken by politicians and bureaucrats to close down a school in a suburb of Stockholm raised an opinion among the inhabitants against that decision. Parents and bureaucrats are interviewed and their underlying values are discussed. The interviews are analysed in relation to some hypothesies about different kinds of value orientations, generated in a highly developed tecnological society. The parents are seen to be more individual-oriented while the bureaucrats are more institution-oriented, indentifying themselves with the strong social forces behind the development of the state.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 36	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Stockholm local Education Authority.

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rune Persson Rune Dahlgren Anita Dahlgren	**Inst.:** Department of Sociology University of Lund Fack S-220 05 Lund 5

Title:

Föreningslivet och skolan
Youth Organizations and the School

Bibliographic reference:

National Swedish Youth Council, 1976

Title of project:

Swedish Youth. Their Leisure and their Views on Society

Key words:

Adolescents, Youth organizations, School

Abstract:

Starting 1977 a reform of the primary school system in Sweden will be enacted. As one of the elements in the reform the youth organizations will be given increased possibilities to work in the school in a regular way. The study consists of interviews and questionnaires to representatives from youth organizations, school-administrators, politicians etc in five communities.

The study demonstrated various difficulties in a closer cooperation between school and youth organizations, due to the very different type of social institution they represent. The youth organizations also reported problems of getting enough leaders to work at daytime. There was, however, by and large, a positive attitude to the possibilities that the reform will give the youth organizations.

Pub. date: 1976	Pages: 154	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Part of a wider project

Research supported by: National Swedish Youth Council
National Board of Education

Author: Ingvar Werdelin	**Inst.:** Linköping School of Education Research Department Box 3129 S-580 03 LINKÖPING 3

Title: Manual of Educational Planning 9: EVALUATION

Bibliographic reference: Linköping Studies in Education, Reports No. 4, 1977
Linköping University:Department of Education
Linköping School of Education: Research Department

Title of project:

Key words: Evaluation, Educational Measurement, Methods of Educational Research

Abstract: The report discussed theoretical aspects of educational evaluation, basing the analysis on the educational decision process. The following main themes are treated in the monograph: An analysis and definition of educational evaluation, an analysis of the educational decision process, analysis of educational goals and objectives as a basis for educational evaluation, a scrutiny of similarities and differences between evaluation and research in education, steps in the evaluation process, methods of evaluating projects, teacher training and curriculum development, educational feasibility studies and the evaluation of student flow.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
May 1977	332	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

SOCIAL PROCESSES AND SOCIAL ISSUES

Author:

Uno Dahlén

Inst.: Building Functions Analysis, The Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm

Title:

The "little box" children - a survey of children's formative conditions in a modern private housing suburb

Småhusbarnen - en studie av barns uppväxtvillkor i en modern småhusstadsdel

Bibliographic reference:

Liber Förlag, Stockholm 1977

Title of project:

Småhusbarnen - en studie av barns uppväxtvillkor i en modern småhusstadsdel

Key words:
Children
Physical planning
Playgrounds
One family house areas
Chilren's formative conditions

Abstract:

In order to provide a many sided picture of children's circumstances, in order to explain these and in order to discuss their future effects, six "perspectives" have been applied to Viksjö, a suburb of Stockholm.
In The Power Perspective the planning and decision making process related to the development of Viksjö is studied.
In The Play Planning Perspective those routines and values are examined which have been applied in the planning of palygrounds in Viksjö.
In The Segregation Perspective the composition of the population in Viksjö according to age, ethnic background and socio-economic status and their consequences for children are dealt with.
In The Immediate Surroundings Perspective the physical environment in Viksjö is described. The function of playgrounds, the use of playground equipment etc are analysed.
In The Role Perspective children's circumstances are analysed from the basic premise that the family forms a link between the individual and society.
In The Economy and Resource Allocation Perspective building and living in private houses is studied from the view point of the national economy.
In the eighth chapter, The Future through the Present, the perspectives are drawn together by regarding both children's present and future circumstances.
The survey is concluded with a theoretical chapter, in which aims, main problems and theoretical frames of reference are described and discussed.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
April 1977	281	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Allmänna arvsfonden

SPPB 1976

Author:
Pirjo Ouvinen-Birgerstam

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Lund

Title: FINSKA INVANDRARFAMILJER I MALMÖ. Intervjuer med finska mödrar om deras förhållanden i Sverige och upplevelser av att vara invandrare.

FINNISH IMMIGRANT FAMILIES IN MALMOE. Interviews with Finnish mothers about their conditions in Sweden and their experience of being immigrants.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter, No 10, Lund 1977.

Title of project:
Undervisning av invandrarföräldrar
Teaching Parents of Immigrant Children

Key words:
Immigrants, Bilingualism, Parents

Abstract:
The report attempts to describe Finnish families in Malmoe, taking part in a longitudinal project called "Models for Bilingual-Bicultural Education of Immigrant Children" and its sub-project "Teaching Parents of Immigrant Children".

During Nov. 1974 - Febr. 1975, 46 mothers of Finnish school-children were interviewed about their feelings of identity, family, children, language, work and leisure time activities as well as about their expectations and expereriences of Sweden.

The results are presented under five headings:
1. Feelings of changed identity, experienced by the Finnish women in Sweden. The study is built up round these identity changes which are related to other data from the interview. 2. Information about the length of the family´s stay in Sweden, age, children, place of residence in Finland, education and employment. 3. The interviewed mothers´ expectations of Sweden and Swedish people and what they have experienced while living in Sweden, their plans for the future and their opinion about legal nationality. 4. Language ability of the interviewees and their husbands and some variables related to the family´s knowledge of Swedish. 5. Leisure time activities and circle of friends.

Pub. date: 1977-02-10	**Pages:** 51 pp + appendix	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

Author: Björn Sandgren & Rodney Åsberg	**Inst.:** Institute of Education University of Göteborg

Title:

On cognition and social change

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Education,
University of Göteborg, no 57

Title of project:

Cognition and social change

Key words:
Education, cognitive growth, social change

Abstract:

It is a report from a pilot study regarding the effects of schooling on cognitive growth and attitudes towards social change in Pakistan.

In all there were 114 school children (grade 1 to 8). 80 out-of-school children and 100 adults with different educational backgrounds participating in the study.

The over all results is that schooling has a noticeable effect on cognitive growth i e as it is comprehended in the Western domain.

Among the adults we find that the level of education is accompanied by greater opportunity to travel, more geographical, political and scientific knowledge and with fewer children. As concerns the attitude to social change there is a marked relation between the "space" given to various arguments for change and level of education. There is also a clear trend saying that the reason "Due to God" as an explaining factor to social injustice is decreasing with the amount of education

There seems to be a very marked influence of literacy courses on attitude to social change. The adult literacy group as compared with the adult illiterate group is in a substantial way oriented towards the possibility of change. Their reasons for initiating change shows a marked belief in individual strivings and in education. These short courses seem to open new possibilities in their way of thinking as concerns the possibility of social change.

Pub. date: October 1976	**Pages:** 71	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:
Sellerberg, Ann-Mari

Inst.: Department of Sociology
University of Lund
Sweden

Title: HEMINREDNING OCH MODER FRÅN ETT SOCIOLOGISKT PERSPEKTIV. En bibliografisk översikt
INTERIOR DECORATION AND FASHION FROM A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE. A Bibliographical Survey

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Sociology, University of Lund, Sweden and the Swedish Governmental Department for Consumer Affairs, Lund, 1977

Title of project:

Key words: interior decoration, taste, social class, bibliography, fashion, consumer behaviour

Abstract:

A bibliographical survey on works within sociology and social psychology on home furnishings and fashion. The survey includes works in Swedish and in English.

Pub. date: February 1977	**Pages:** 178	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ Research Report....

Research supported by: The Swedish Governmental Department for Consumer Affairs

Author:

Sellerberg, Ann-Mari

Inst.: Department of Sociology
University of Lund
Sweden

Title: Hur kunden möter affären. En sociologisk analys av relationen mellan konsument och affär
How the Customer Meets the Shop. A sociological Analysis of the Relation Between the Consumer and the Shop.

Bibliographic reference: Departmentof Sociology, University of Lund, Sweden and the Swedish Governmental Department for Consumer Affairs, Lund, 1977

Title of project:

Key words: consumer, interaction, relation, role-taking

Abstract:
The relation between "the buying part" the customer on the one hand and the "selling part" the shopkeeper, shopassistant etc on the other is the object of analysis. The empirical material consists of 50 tape-recorded interviews.
Different types of relations between the customer and the shop are distinguished.
Moreover the conditions in the modern society for the mutual role-taking between the buying and the selling partare discussed. -In the interviews there were frequent references to the situation of"the opposite" part. Consumers declared that they understood the economical problems of the "selling side". Nowadays consumers get constant information about the economical problems of commerce. Many times the "buying part" has relatives and/or friends on "the other side". And vice versa "the selling part" (owners, shopassistants) can also be found in various consumer roles.
It is hypothesized that borders separating roles of this kind are getting less sharp and with that the mutual role-taking between the buying and the selling part has increased and become more conscious.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
January 1977	106	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☒ research report.....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Governmental Department for Consumer Affairs

Author:

Sellerberg, Ann-Mari

Inst.: Department of Sociology
University of Lund
Sweden

Title: Konsumtionens sociologi. /The Sociology of Consumption/

Bibliographic reference: Department of Sociology, University of Lund, Sweden, 1976.
This work will also be published by ESSELTE, Scandinavian University Books, Stockholm, 1977

Title of project:

Key words: consumer behavior, symbolic interaction, social functions, fashion, two-step-flow of communication, value

Abstract:

The book presents and discusses the sociological theories on consumption formulated by Thorstein Veblen, Gabriel Tarde and Georg Simmel.

Some social problems associated with consumption are introduced.

Different consumer habits are discussed an interpreted from various socio-psychological theories e.g. symbolic interactionism, dissonance theory etc.

Pub. date: 1976 and 1977	**Pages:** 225	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author: Sellerberg, Ann-Mari	**Inst.:** Department of Sociology University of Lund Sweden

Title: Om olika synsätt på maten. /On different conceptions of food/

Bibliographic reference:
Näringsforskning,Vol.20, Uppsala, 1976, pp 250-262

Title of project: En sociologisk analys av konsumtionsvanor
/A Sociological Analysis of Consumer Habits/

Key words: consumption, food habit, innovation, middle class, social differences, working class, attitude

Abstract: -Differing "food-worlds" are discerned varying with social class, are, sex, etc.
-Important differences with regard to "food-orientation" are also distinguished. Which dimension is of particular importance when a dish is evaluated? In some groups (above all middle-class women) nutritive value seems essential. In other groups, on the other hand, a majority is uninterested, or even explicitely negative.
-Furthermore, the differing attitudes to food-innovations are presented. In some groups particularly middle-class women a majority regards innovations positively, even so that innovations should be served at certain occations. On the other hand, e.g. very few of the single men in the countryside were interested in innovations.
In the end of the article the importance of distinguishing the more precise sociological meaning of food habits and dishes in various groups is stressed.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 13	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ article in a scientific journal ....

Research supported by: Swedish Governmental Department for Consumer Affairs

Author: Sellerberg, Ann-Mari

Inst.: Department of Sociology
University of Lund
Sweden

Title: On Differing Social Meanings of Consumption

Bibliographic reference:
Journal of the Market Research Society, Vol.18, No.4, London
England, 1976, pp211-213

Title of project: En sociologisk analys av konsumtionsvanor.
/A Sociological Analysis of Consumer Habits/

Key words: consumer behaviour, middle class, social function, working class

Abstract:

A survey charting Swedish consumption patterns is presented. Very great variations were discerned. What was considered eatable food, wearable clothes, acceptable ways of furnishing a home or spending a holiday varied greatly between the survey groups.
This is, however, not the whole truth. Consumption in general seems to fulfill very different social functions in various groups. A difference between the working and the middle classes in this aspect is here assumed. The group function (particurlarly important in middle class groups) versus the contrast function (of particular importance in working class groups) is introduced.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1976	3	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ article /postgraduate/

Research supported by: Swedish Governmental Department for Consumer Affairs

Author:
Sellerberg, Ann-Mari

Inst.: Department of Sociology
University of Lund
Sweden

Title: SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. "Social Welfare Interaction" Analysed from Three Theoretical Perspectives

Bibliographic reference:
Acta Sociologica, Vol.19, No.3, Oslo, 1976, pp 263-272

Title of project:

Key words: intention, interaction, social psychology, social welfare, tension

Abstract:

The abortion case is here an example.-How is a woman's abortion intention affected by those means which society offers her? Or more generally: How do the intentions of people fare when confronted with those social institutions which are supposed to be the actual means for their fulfillment?
Different perspectives make us observant to very different effects. A mechanistic and a symbolic interactional perspective are applied.
A third perspective, a structuralistic one, defining the intention as the formation of a tension-state, will make us more formally observant.
A criss-cross utilization of models may fruitfully break up existant barriers between sociologically and psychologically slanted social psychology.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☒ article /post-graduate/ ....

Research supported by:

Author:
Sellerberg, Ann-Mari

Inst.:
Department of Sociology
University of Lund
Sweden

Title:
En sociologisk analys av konsumtionsvanor. En intervjuundersökning av några olika konsumentgrupper, 1975.

A sociological analysis of consumer habits. A survey of some consumer categories, 1975

Bibliographic reference: Department of Sociology, University of Lund, Sweden and the Swedish Governmental Department for Consumer Affairs, Lund, 1976

Title of project:

Key words: consumer behavior, norm, pluralism, social function, social group, style of life

Abstract:
The survey consist of 49 tape-recorded interviews and 314 interviews with a more structured questionnaire.
In this survey report the consumer habits in various areas are described, among other things'the consumption of'food, clothes, furniture, cars and vacations.
The differing kinds of shops which are preferred by the various consumer groups are also discussed.

Six consumer groups showing very different patterns of consumption are distinguished.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1976	299	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ research report....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Governmental Department for Consumer Affairs

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Wiechel, L.	**Inst.:** Department of Educ. and Psych. Research School of Education Malmö

Title:

Roller och rollspel. Översikt jämte explorativa undersökningar
/Roles and role playning. An overview and some explorative studies./

Bibliographic reference:

Gleerup, Lund, 1976.
Studia psychologica et paedagogica, No. 33.

Title of project:

1. Social development and training in the comprehensive school and
2. Group dynamics and role-playing in the training of student teachers

Key words:
Role, role perception. role playing, sex roles, social development, socialization, teacher-pupil relation, teacher training

Abstract: Initially an inventory is made of different perspectives in previous research on roles and role playing. Here attention is drawn to the concept of role experience, role-taking and role-playing effect. Five of the author´s own studies are presented, of which the first three concern role experience and role taking, while the last two also focus on the effects of attempts to influence students. - The experiment described first concerns experiments with filmed patterns of movement (role symbols). In a later film experiment the subjects were shown a short silent film of a few events in a classroom. Here the spectators´ co-creative perception and breadth of experience were studied. - The two following studies both concern experiments in teacher training. In one colour patterns in four groups are used as a socio-psychological teaching technique, where you analyse group dynamic processes. In the other study the work is focussed on studying the effects of attempts to influence students via role playing in teacher training (teacher-pupil interaction). - The fifth study is focussed on sex roles in grades 4-6 of the comprehensive school. Two techniques for asserting influence were developed: one with role playing and the other with information, both intended to lead to a more adequate sex role perception. Even though the effects were few the groups influenced were changed towards increased readiness to cooperate and a tendency to reject sterotyped role conceptions. In a final section some lines of development in future research are pointed out.

Pub. date: November 1976	**Pages:** 150	☒ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Author: Amcoff, Sven & Aqvist, Ingrid (Eds.)	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Uppsala

Title:

Forskning kring den hörselhandikappade eleven. Rapport från nordisk konferens i Sigtuna 28-30 januari 1976.

/Research about the aurally handicapped student. Report from a Scandinavian conference in Sigtuna 28-30 January, 1976./

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogisk forskning Uppsala, No 3, 1976

Title of project:

The SAMSPEC project. The coordination of research and development in special education.

Key words:

Special education, deaf, hearing defect

Abstract:

This report documents the Scandinavian conference on research about the aurally handicapped student, which was held in Sigtuna, 28-30 January, 1976. The conference, which was arranged by the SAMSPEC project (Samordning av specialpedagogisk forskning; coordination of research in special education and development), School of Education in Uppsala in cooperation with the National Board of Education, was intended for researchers and consumers. The aims of the conference included presenting research and development work currently being carried out in Sweden, giving researchers an opportunity to discuss problems of theory and methodology with others in the field, as well as questions touching on project coordination, discussion of the linking up of research to the work of the projects, and also problems that may be common to several categories of handicapped. This report contains contributions from the 30 presenting lecturers, as well as protocols from the extensive discussions.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 188	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

Author:
Beckne, Rolf & Setterlind, Sven (Eds.)

Inst.:
Department of Educational Research,
School of Education, Uppsala

Title:

Specialundervisning i gymnastik. Rapport från symposium i Uppsala 22 januari 1976
Special education in physical training. Report from a symposium held in Uppsala, 22 January, 1976.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogisk Forskning Uppsala, No 2, 1976

Title of project:
The SAMSPEC project. The coordination of research and dvelopment in special education.

Key words:
Special education, physical training, handicapped, gymnastics

Abstract:
This report contains material from a symposium on special education in physical training which was arranged by the SAMSPEC project (Samordning av specialpedagogisk forskning; responsible for the coordination of research and development in special education) and held in Uppsala, 22 January, 1976. The purpose of the symposium was the collection of psychological and pedagogic data, as well as the determination of problems and needs within the area of physical training education. Giving an indtroduction and background to the group discussions, the opening addresses dealt with the goals and content of physical training as a subject area, the form of the education program for teachers of physical training, and the National Board of Education's development work within this field. A brief description of physical training-pedagogics research was given. The group discussions dealt with the need for development within special education in physical training, and its consequences for the education of physical training instructors, research and development work, and for the school system. A memorandum concerning the education of physical training instructors was directed to the sitting Government Dommittee on Teacher Education.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 40	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author:
Hans Marmolin
Lars-Göran Nilsson

Inst.:
Department of Educational Research,
School of Education and
Uppsala University

Title:
Optacon reading aid: An evaluation of instruction method and applicability

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogisk Forskning Uppsala, No 1, 1976

Title of project:
The PUSS-FOUKUS project. Educational Research project concerning the learning situation of the blind.

Key words:
Blind, reading machine, training method, visually handicapped

Abstract:
The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the Optacon reading aid, its practical applicability and the effectiveness of Optacon training. Continuous measurements of reading performance in various situations, during and after training, showed (1) that practically all individuals with impaired vision can learn to identify printed words and letters with the Optacon, (2) that individual differences in reading performance are very great, (3) that a successful use of the Optacon as a reading aid therefore is limited to certain individuals and certain situations, and (4) that Optacon training could be substantially more efficient, whereby the Optacon would be more generally usable. The result of earlier evaluations supports these conclusions, which nonetheless must be regarded as tentative since thus far relatively few persons in Sweden have had Optacon training, and only a few have had access to the Optacon for a fairly extended period. A continued but expanded experimental activity directed to the testing of more effecient training methods is therefore recommended. If a selection process with respect to Optacon is necessary it should be based on 1) the individual's requirements with reference to the potentialities of the Optacon, 2) the individual conditions for Optacon reading, and 3) development of reading skill in the course of Optacon training.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 62	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author: Smedshammar, H. & Trowald, N.

Inst.: Department of Educational
Research,
Uppsala Universitet -
School of Education

Title: The Microfichetechnique and the Future - a final Presentation of an Earlier Evaluation of the Microfiche Technique for Partially Sighted.

Mikroentekniken och framtiden - En slutlig uppföljning av en tidigare utvärdering av mikroentekniken för synsvaga.

Bibliographic reference:
Project FOUKUS III: The Uppsala School of Education, Department of Educational Research. Report nr 63, 1976.

Title of project: FOUKUS ("Research and Developmental Work concerning Teaching Methods for the Visually Handicapped.

Key words: Partially sighted, Microfiche, reading aid

Abstract: Within the frame of the earlier research project of the visually handicapped, the so-called PUSS-project, an investigation into the possibilities of the microfiche system as a reading aid for the partially sighted was conducted at the Uppsala School of Education. Results showed that the system could provide an aid which would be effective for certain partially sighted individuals. As a follow-up to the investigation a conference was arranged, within the frame of the new so-called FOUKUS-project (Research and Development related to the Methodology of Instruction for the Visually Handicapped). The purpose of the conference was to discuss the practical applications, in the field, of experience gained through research. Participating in the conference were representatives for the school system, vocational training programs, The Association of the Blind, the Institute for the Handicapped, the National Board of Occupational Safety and Health, the companies which produce the microfiche systems, and researchers.
Two lectures given at "The International Micrographic Conference" in Stockholm, 1976, are included as an appendix to the report. The lectures, treating the microfiche system as a reading aid both for those with normal vision and for the visually handicapped are presented in English.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
Jan 1977	50	☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☒ Conference-report..

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

Author:
Trowald, Nils & Aqvist, Ingrid (Eds.)

Inst.:
Department of Educational Research,
School of Education, Uppsala

Title:

Forskning kring de synskadades situation. Rapport från en nordisk samordningskonferens i Öregrund 1-3 juni 1976.

/Research on the situation of the visually handicapped. Report from a Scandinavian conference held in Öregrund 1-3 June, 1976./

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogisk forskning Uppsala, No 1,1977

Title of project:
The SAMSPEC project. The coordination of research and development in special education.

Key words:

Visually handicapped, special education, blind, vision defect

Abstract:
This report documents the Scandinavian conference on research on the situation of the visually handicapped which was held in Öregrund 1-3 June, 1976. The conference, which was arranged by the SAMSPEC project (Samordning av specialpedagogisk forskning; coordination of research in special and development) of the School of Education, Uppsala, was intended for researchers and consumers. The aims of the conference included presenting research and development work currently being carried out in Sweden, giving researchers and opportunity to discuss problems of theory and methodology with others in the field, as well as questions touching on project coordination, discussion of the linking of consumer needs and the work of the projects and also problems that may be common to several categories of handicapped.

The report contains contributions from the 25 presenting lecturers, as well as protocols from the extensive discussions.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:** 318	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

Author: Aqvist, Ingrid (Ed.)	**Inst.:** Department of Education Research, School of Education, Uppsala

Title:
FoU inom specualundervisningen. Rapport från den första delkonferensen på Lidingö 11-12 november 1976.

/Research and development within special education. Report from the first sectional conference, held in Lidingö, 11-12 November 1976./

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogisk Forskning Uppsala, No 4, 1976

Title of project:
The SAMSPEC project. The coordination of research and development in special education.

Key words:
Special education, slow learning, mentally retarded, learning difficulties

Abstract:
This report documents the conference on research and development within special education which took place in Lidingö, 11-12 November 1976. The conference, which was arranged by the Research Advisory Committee within the National Board of Education and the SAMSPEC project, was intended to give an overview of research and development within the area and to discuss the proceeding direction of this work. Problems within the comprehensive school were treated at the conference, as well as problems of students with intellectual and socio-emotional handicaps.

This conference program included surveys and presentations of Swedish and international research within the area, accounts of the general situation of special education in Sweden, and that of applied activities in special education in the schools. The report contains addresses and resumés of discussions and group work.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 160	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

TEACHER EDUCATION

Author:

Bierschenk, Bernhard

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack, S-200 45 Malmö

Title: A psycho-ecological model for the simulation of interpersonal relations: System development and some empirical results from teacher training

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö 1977
Reprint, No. 217

Title of project:

Simulation of interpersonal relations (SIR)

Key words: Psycho-ecology, simulation, interpersonal relations, interaction, system development, empirical research, teacher training

Abstract:

This article presents a psycho-ecological model, which has formed the basis for the development of an interactive behaviour simulator. Some preliminary versions have been tested in teacher training. For the purpose of illustration, some empirical results are presented and continued research and development work described.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1977	14	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author: Bierschenk, Bernhard	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack, S-200 45 Malmö

Title: Selbstkonfrontation über Closed Circuit Television in der Lehrerausbildung: Ergebnisse, Implikationen und Empfehlungen. /Self-confrontation via closed circuit television in teacher training: Results, implications and recommendations. /

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1976
Reprint, No. 211

Title of project:

Key words: Closed circuit television, micro-lesson, self-assessment, self-confrontation, teacher-pupil interaction, video-recording, level, teacher training.

Abstract:

In this German language article studies of self-confrontation via closed circuit television as a technique for use in teacher training are summarized. The article was originally written in connection with an international symposium on "micro-teaching" held in Tübingen. Student teachers have observed their own behaviours during interaction with pupils by watching video-recordings of their own short teaching period. The article gives an account of how student teachers experiences to be confronted with their own lessons several times by letting them judge different characteristics. A group of educational experts also judged the recorded material. (A detailed Swedish report on these self-confrontation experiments is to be found in the series Studia psychologica et paedagogica, No. 18).

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 55	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☒ German	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author: Carlberg, Tomy
Tjellander, Bengt

Inst.: Linköping School of Educatio
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Box 3129
S-580 03 Linköping 3

Title: Centralt initierad fortbildning - en uppföljningsstudie.
Analys av skollagsutbildning på temat "Jämställdhet och internationell förståelse".
/Centrally initiated in-service education and training - a follow up.
Analysis of school-team-education on the theme "Equalité and international understanding"./

Bibliographic reference:
Institutionen för pedagogik, lärarhögskolan i Linköping, april 1977
Serie Diskussionsrapporter - Preliminärrapporter - Delförsök - Instrument

Title of project:
Modeller för lärarfortbildning (MOL)
/Models for in-service education and training of teachers

Key words:
In-service training - Innovation - Teaching Personnel
Life-long Education - Team Teaching - Vocational Training

Abstract:
Aims: The central aim of the project is to test models for in-service activities that give teachers a more active, participating role and stress the stimulating and supporting (rather than controlling and decision-making) functions of central and regional authorities.
Methods: Central features of the first year of the project has been
(a) the training of local "home teams"
(b) "INSET on INSET"-programmes for the organization of participating municipalities.
During the summer 1976 9 regionally arranged pilot courses for home teams have bee held. Basically each of the locally recruited home teams comprised a headmaster an 2-3 teachers. The organization and training of the teams is based on the idea of increased local responsibility for all teachers. The teams are to coordinate the planning, management and following-up of the various local activities - not to act as a leader group in a traditional meaning.
The evaluation of the project is primarily to be focussed on various process variables related to the local developmental work (function of the home teams; trends in the participatory planning; methods of dissemination, implementation and evaluation of local INSET activities).
In the present report the experiences from the pilot courses are shown.
Follow-up reports concerning experiences 76-77 of locally recruited home-teams is to be published late 1977.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
April 1977	47	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☒ Follow-up	☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

Author: Eriksson, Karl Henrik

Inst.: Linköping School of Educatio
Research Department
Box 3129
S-580 03 LINKÖPING 3

Title: LÄRARUTBILDNING OCH PERSONLIGHETSUTVECKLING. Om lärarrollen i ett pluralistiskt samhälle

/TEACHER EDUCATION AND PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT. The Teacher's Role in a Pluralistic Society/

Bibliographic reference: Linköping School of Education
Research Department
The KULT-Ä project, Report No. 10, 1977
ISBN 91-7342-016-6

Title of project: KULT-Ä-projektet (Kvalitativ utvärdering av lärartjänstgöringen, ämneslärarlinjen)
/The KULT-Ä project (Qualitative Evaluation of Teacher Service, Academic Subject Teachers/

Key words: Teacher Education, Personality Development, Teacher Role, Pluralistic Society

Abstract: Frequent school reforms in Sweden have stressed the social role of the school. This report, promoted by the Committee on Teacher Education (LUT 74), considers the social tasks of the teacher's role, including the general task of developing one's personality during the teacher education. According to the general goals of the Swedish school, the teacher is expected to take part in the personality development of the pupil. The report is a critical survey considering the possibilities for the present teacher education of fullfilling this goal (Part I). It contains some proposals for improving teacher education in this respect. The proposals originate in i.a. some research projects concerning evaluation of teache education, primarily the KULT-Ä project, and in some new trends in pedagogical theory (Part II).

Pub. date: March,1977	**Pages:** 274	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

TEACHING AIDS AND TEACHING METHODS

Author:	**Inst.:**
Thor Egerblad	Department of Education Umeå University and Umeå School of Education

Title:

En abilitets- och interaktionsmodell för studiet av problemlösning i grupp

An ability and interaction model for the study of group problemsolving

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter umeå, nr 60 1977

Title of project:

Problemsolving within the individual versus group paradigm

Key words:

Problemsolving, interaction, ability, model

Abstract:

The main purpose of the study was to extend the pooling of ability model reported by Lorge and Solomon (1955) to an ability and interaction model. Futhermore, a two factorial interaction model for ability and group-size is proposed. Both models are tested by a 2 x 5 (Ability Levels High and Low x Group Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) design. The extended model was supported by the results and the Ability Level x Group Size interaction was marginally significant ($p < .08$). It was concluded that future research should study the interactions between typ of problem, ability and group-size.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1977	12	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

Author: Thor Egerbladh	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå and Umeå School of Education

Title:

Effects of group learning in grade four

Bibliographic reference:

Egerbladh, T. Effects of group learning in grade four. Educational reports, Umeå No 11, 1976

Title of project:

Problemsolving within the individual versus group paradigm

Key words:

Problemsolving, group learning, group

Abstract:

The effects of a systematically performed group learning were studied. Measurements were made in the experimental classes before, in the middle of and after the group learning. The instruments used to measure the control classes were comparable with those used for the final measurements in the experimental classes. Remarkable increases were obtained regarding distribution of work, communication and reporting in front of the class and significant differences were obtained between experimental and control classes ($p < .01$). Significant interaction was found for ABILITY-LEVEL × METHODS when using a test of knowledge as a responsemeasure ($p < .01$). The conclusion drawn was that future research on group learning should be concentrated primarily on the processes and secondly on the products.

Pub. date: 1976-12-01	**Pages:** 18	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Report ....

Research supported by: The National Board of Education in Sweden and the Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
Thor Egerbladh

Inst.: Department of Education
University of Umeå and Umeå School
of Education

Title:

Vad vet vi i dag om grupparbete och olika prestationsnivåer?

What do we know to-day about group learning and different ability levels?

Bibliographic reference:

Egerbladh, T. Vad vet vi i dag om grupparbete och olika prestationsnivåer? Pedagogisk debatt, Umeå, nr 15, 1976

Title of project:
Problem solving within the individual versus group paradigm

Key words:

Problemsolving, decision making, group, abilities

Abstract:
The purpose of this article is to discuss what we know from group learning research in general and group learning and different abilities especially. The article is meant for teachers educators and students at the university level. The main conclusions drawn are, that we know very little about the educational and other effects of group learning as compared with other teaching methods for instance lecturing. However, recent international research within the individual versus group paradigm show some interesting results when type of problem and ability level are under control. The final conclusion is that future research should concentrate on questions such as: What is happening when individuals "turn into" groups and what do different types of problems mean for the group processes?

Pub. date: 1976-12-15	**Pages:** 9	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☒ Article.................

Research supported by: The National Board of Education in Sweden and the Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author: Harald Eklund, Thord Erasmie,
Kenneth Forslund & Glenn Hultman

Inst.: Linköping School of Education
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Box 2139
S-580 03 LINKÖPING 3

Title: Dialogpedagogik och samhällsutveckling /Dialogue Pedagogy and Development in Society/

Bibliographic reference: Linköping: School of Education, Research Department, 1976 (ISBN 91-7342-013-1)

Title of project: -

Key words: Science of Education, Pedagogy, Dialogue and Society

Abstract: The present report is a series of four discussion essays of the concept, newly introduced in Sweden, "dialogue pedagogy", by researchers at the Linköping School of Education. In the first contribution the concept is discussed in relation to school and society ideologies. The aim of the second contribution is to structure the concept "dialogue pedagogy" in relation to teaching theory. The practical consequences of "dialogue pedagogy" are discussed in the third contribution. In the final section education from a future perspective is discussed.

"Dialogue pedagogy" can be related to similar concepts formulated by Callewaert and Kallos, "the rose coloured wave"1) and Bernstein, "visible and invisible pedagogies".2)

1) Callewaert, S. & Kallos, D. The rose coloured wave in Swedish pedagogical research. Educational Studies. Vol. 2, 1976, pp. 179-184

2) Bernstein, B. Class and Pedagogies: Visible and Invisible. Educational Studies. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1975, pp. 23-41

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 99	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: _

Author:
Jan-Eric Gustafsson

Inst.:
The Institute of Education
University of Göteborg

Title:
Differential effects of imagery instructions on pupils with different abilities

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Institute of Education,
University of Göteborg no 47

Title of project:
Models for the adaptation to individual differences
Modeller för hänsynstagande till individuella differenser (MID)

Key words:
Instructional treatments, individual differences, aptitude-treatment interaction, statistical method

Abstract:

A study investigating interactions between imagery instructions and aptitude variables is presented. One group consisting of seven fifth-grade classes was given imagery instructions in the reading of a short text, while another group read the text in a regular way. Three different outcomes covering different types of learning were registered. As aptitude variables test of verbal ability and spatial (or imagery) ability were used. The data analysis indicated that there for the girls were differences between the treatment groups among the aptitude variables; the results for the girls had thus to be left aside. A positive effect of imagery instructions was found for boys high both in verbal and imagery ability with respect to the aquisition of simple terms. For other outcomes and groups of subjects either no effect or a negative effect was found.

Pub. date: April 1976	**Pages:** 36	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author:
Jan-Eric Gustafsson

Inst.:
The Institute of Education
University of Göteborg

Title:
A note on the importance of studying class effects in aptitude-treatment interactions

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Institute of Education,
University of Göteborg no 52

Title of project:
Modeller för hänsynstagande till individuella differenser (MID)
Models for the adaptation to individual differences

Key words:
Instructional treatments, individual differences, aptitude-treatment interaction, statistical method

Abstract:

Results pertaining to methodological aspects of an aptitude-treatment interaction study are presented. One treatment group in the study was given imagery instructions, the other had no imagery instructions. Each treatment group consisted of seven fifth-grade classes. Among the aptitude variables there were two versions of a paired-associates learning task. Within-class analyses and analyses where class effects were allowed to have influence were conducted. In the latter analyses there were several significant aptitude-treatment interactions with sub-scores derived from the paired-associates tasks, but this was not the case in the within-class analyses. The interactions found are interpreted as being consequences of class effects with respect to the errors of measurement.

Pub. date: September 1976	**Pages:** 15	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author: Jan-Eric Gustafsson	**Inst.:** The Institute of Education University of Göteborg

Title:
Spatial ability and the suppression of visualization by reading

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Education,
University of Göteborg no 53

Title of project:
Modeller för hänsynstagande till individuella differenser (MID)
Models for the adaptation to individual differences

Key words:
Instructional treatments, individual differences, aptitude-treatment interaction, statistical method

Abstract:

Experiments show that visual but not auditory perception interferes with the performance of spatial imagery tasks. Using a teaching materal consisting of both spatial and verbal types of content an experiment was conducted to investigate whether the same type of selective interference can be found with meaningful material. Another purpose was to study whether the interference of visual perception is the same for subjects differing in spatial ability. One group, consisting of 120 fifth-grade pupils read the material (RE) and another equal-sized group listened to the material (LI). On spatial outcome variables the LI group had the higher mean and on a verbal outcome variable the RE group had the higher mean. There was also a weak tendency for subjects high in spatial ability in the LI group to have an especially high mean on a spatial outcome variable.

Pub. date: September 1976	**Pages:** 19	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author: Hasselgren, B Johansson, J-E Lindblad, S	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Research, Mölndal School of Education

Title:

Rörande dialogpedagogik och allmänutbildning.

(On dialogue pedagogy and comprehensive education)

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsats nr 47 October 1976

Department of Educational Research, Mölndal School of Education

Title of project:

FRU-projektet: Projektet processanalytisk studie av förskollärarutbildning

Key words:

Teacher-pupil relation, philosophy of education, educational policy

Abstract:

A movement within the philosophy and practice of teaching - named "Dialogue Pedagogy" - is analysed in three aspects:

- o The philosoohy of dialogue pedagogy as it is introduced by Erling Lars Dale, who works in the tradition of the Frankfurter School, and criticism of this philosophy.
- o The current use of dialogue pedagogy, as in LTG (Learning to read on the bases of speech) within Swedish schools.
- o Explanation of the current interest in dialogue pedagogy in terms of extended reproduction of economy and ideology within the present society.

The present essay is regarded as a contribution to the current debate on dialogue pedagogy and it is argued that the philosophy is idealistic in carachter, not treating the conditions of the educational process at hand, that current practice lacks the essentials of Paulo Freire´s pedagogy and that dialogue pedagogy is in line with the increased demand of intensive, non-productive qualifications within the production and at the same time legitimates the educational system for pupils and parents when stressing motivation and cooperation within the conditions given. This critique is intended to stimulate the present debate on dialogue pedagogy, which is particularly intensive in respect of the pre-school area.

Pub. date: October 1976	**Pages:** 28	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

Author: Glenn Hultman, Karin Lindgren,
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Jan Wyndhamn & Gun Zanton-Eriksson

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S-58003 LINKÖPING 3

Title: Ett försök att BESKRIVA, FÖRKLARA och FÖRÄNDRA matematikundervisningen. /A tryout to DESCRIBE, EXPLAIN and IMPROVE teaching in mathematics./

Bibliographic reference: Report no 1. Linköping: School of Education, Research Department, 1976 (ISBN 91-7342-012-3)

Title of project: Matematikinlärande och Elevaktivitet. /Mathematics Learning and Student Activity/

Key words: Activity Method, Mathematics, Aims of Education, Education, Educational Reform and Secondary Education.

Abstract: The aim of the present research project is to describe, explain and improve teaching in mathematics. This report covers the first two phases, i.e., the description and explanation of mathematics teaching in an observed classroom.

The study was carried out in classroom (pupil age 14 years) by means of participant observation over a two-month period, discussions following each lecture, student interviews, attitude questionnaires, and a final discussion following the completion of the entire observation period The observers consisted of the class teacher, a special teacher, a practice teacher, a neutral observer (a journalist), a methods teacher at the teachers' college and a researcher in education.

A final section consists of a discussion by the observers concerning possibilities for improving mathematics teaching, leading to a formulation of concrete suggestions for changes in the classroom. The next report from this classroom will consist of an evaluation of these changes.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 107	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

Author: Sverker Lindblad	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Research Uppsala School of Education

Title:

SIMULERING I UNDERVISNING: En kritisk granskning av artificiell praktik i allmänutbildning

SIMULATION IN EDUCATION: A critical analysis of artificial practice within comprehensive education

Bibliographic reference:
Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis
Distributor: Almqvist & Wiksell International,Stockholm,Sweden.
Uppsala 1976
Uppsala Studies in Education 2.

Title of project:

Key words:

Simulation,simulation game,teaching methods,teaching aids,theory of education

Abstract:

The present work is an attempt to analyse and evaluate simulation as an instructional technique in compulsory education,i.e. as a technique in teaching the ordinary subjects.The use of simulated environments is regarded as a way to make practical experiences possible "without reality".In this study,simulation is treated as the interactional process between a model(simulated environment) and the participants.This interaction consists of concrete/behavioural actions and reactions.

Main problems during the work with simulation were:

- o Simulation and teaching: Construction,use and evaluation of teaching/learning materials.Teaching effects were compared with "conventional teaching".
- o Simulation and learning: The process of learning through simulations and trasfer to reality.Learning principles and simulation in a learning sequence. An experimental study was carried through here,investigating different learning processes and results under different conditions of information processing and experiential learning.
- o The studies above yielded fairly clear results - in favour of artificial practice based on theoretical insight.But as such the results were hard to integrate within a body of knowledge concerning educational phenomena.A theoretical study of premisses for simulation in contemporary education showed that the current use of simulation supported certain societal tendencies.

Pub. date: December 1976	**Pages:** 240	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

Author: Gunnar Markesjö	**Inst.:** Royal Institute of Technology

Title:

Moduluppbyggda läromedelssystem för teknisk undervisning

Instructional systems with learning modules for engineering education.

Bibliographic reference:

TRITA EDU-013, KTH, Stockholm 1976

Title of project:

Key words:

Instructional systems, learning modules, engineering education.

Abstract:

The function of instructional material modules for engineering education is analyzed with regard to the curriculum and the learning level. The following three dimensions are given special importance for the function of a module: motivation, instruction and evaluation. These dimensions are based upon Ausubel's learning theory and are utilized as a frame of reference for compiling experiences from developing instructional materials. The advantages of an educational technology spiral model during the development of different types of educational materials within a certain subject area are analyzed and exemplified in the development of three pilot projects (TV-project, SR-project and IK-project) for electronic engineering education.

Pub. date: mai 76	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Board of Technical Development

SPPB 1976

Author:
Myrberg, M., Wallin,E. & Lindblad,S.

Inst.:
Department of educational research
University of Uppsala

Title:
EDUCATIONAL THEORY AND EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY: QUESTIONS AND CASES.

Bibliographic reference:
Report 65, School of Education, Uppsala, 1976.

Title of project:

Key words:
Educational technology, permanent education

Abstract:

The report is a proceeding of a seminar on the theme "Educational theory and educational technology. Questions and cases". The concept of "educational technology" was analysed against the background of a nordic project on the use of educational technology in adult education; the "NOVU" project.

An introductory section describes the NOVU project with the help of a scheme suggested by a CCC conference on educational technology.

A following section treats alternative paradigms of educational technology as they appear in the discussion. A discussion of the different theoretical bases of educational technology, and their implications for educational practice follows.

A final section treats the distinction between different conceptions of educational technology.

Pub. date: April 1977	**Pages:** 18	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Council for Cultural Cooperation (CCC) of the Council of Europe.

Author: NYSTRÖM, Astrid	**Inst.:** Institute of international education University of Stockholm

Title:

Manual for Selection, Production and Evaluation of Textbooks

Bibliographic reference:

Institute of international education
University of Stockholm
Stockholm 1976

UNESCO, Paris, France

Title of project:

Préparation d'un guide pour la production de manuels scolaires

Key words:

Evaluation, Textbook, Primary Education

Abstract:

The relationship between educational aims at the macro level, curriculum frame factors, instructional planning and teaching and learning aids of various types is described. Textbooks are categorized according to their degree of built-in instructional planning: 1) programmed material, 2) textbooks with outlined instructional planning, and 3) textbooks of a traditional type (contents-based).

Evaluation instruments along with evaluation profiles and basic steps for cost-effectiveness calculations are given for the three different types of textbooks. Only textbooks for primary education are investigated, and this is done with special reference to conditions in developing countries.

Pub. date: November 1976	**Pages:** 56	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: UNESCO, Paris, France

SPPB 1976

Author: Jan Wyndhamn

Inst.: Linköping School of Educatio
Research Department
Box 3129
S-580 03 LINKÖPING 3

Title: Tala matematik /Language and Mathematics/

Bibliographic reference: Report No 2. Linköping School of Education, Research Department, 1977 (ISBN 91-7342-017-4)

Title of project: Matematikinlärande och Elevaktivitet /Mathematics Learning and Student Activity/

Key words: Activity Method, Mathematics, Education, Language and Secondary Education

Abstract: The subject of "student's language" often comes up in pedagogical discussions. It is necessary that students be able to use, to as great an extent as possible, that language which they possess at a given developmental level in order to make contact with their environment, peers, etc.; develop further langauge skills; and increase knowledge and insights. Regardless of subject or class level in school, all teachers have a common responsibility to train and to develop student's language and social skills. The present study investigates the question: What role does language play in the acquisition of knowledge in mathematics? The problem is studied from a cognitive-pedagogical perspective. A study of the literature revealed two hypotheses: 1) that students with greater verbal skill learn more from certain mathematics material than students with lesser verbal skill, and 2) that a way of working which gives the student access to a more varied use of language is more effective than one which limits the use of language. A 2x3 factorial design was used with the independent variables being "verbal ability" and "work form". The subjects were secondary school students (pupil age 13 years). They were randomly divided into two groups: "working alone" and "working with partners". The material was designed for independent use, i.e., without the aid of a teacher. Verbal ability was measured by a standardized work-picture test and the students were divided into low, medium, and high ability groups. The results can be summarized as following: 1) students with greater verbal ability learned more than students with lesser verbal ability 2) a work form giving the students access to a more varied use of language was not, on the average, superior to a method giving a more limited use of language 3) students with lesser verbal ability learned more when working together with a partner than when working alone.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

Author: Marita Aronson & Kerstin Fällström	**Inst.:** Göteborgs universitet Psykologiska institutionen

Title:

Immediate and long term effects of developmental training in young mongoloids

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Applied Psychology, University of Göteborg, Sweden

Title of project:
Immediate and long term effects of developmental training in young mongoloids.

Key words:
Down's syndrome, effects of training

Abstract:

Immediate and long term effects of developmental training in children with Down's syndrome. - The aim of our experiment was to determine whether the rate of development of a group of retarded children could be improved by early systematic mental training. Eight mongoloid children, aged 21-69 months, were trained systematically following the normal development pattern during 1½ years. The mental age of the trained children was compared with that of eight matched mongoloid controls, before, during and after the training period.

The two groups were living in a small institution, offering a homogeneous environment. The investigation has shown that the mental training has significant effect on the mental age of the retarded children.

In a follow-up-study one year after the training had been completed, the effect of the training remained only in some functions. Thus, the study indicates that early mental training of severe mentally retarded children has a positive effect but that a continuous training is necessary.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 10	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

Author: Boberg, C och Hanson Paulin, M	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit, Dept of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Läkares attityder vid läkemedelsförskrivning och patienters attityder till läkaren.

(The attitudes of physicians to prescription of drugs and the attitudes of patients to the physician.)

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från Psykologiska Institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, 1976, nummer 2

Title of project:

Key words:
Drug prescription, attitudes to medical treatment

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to investigate factors that were assumed to be related to the prescription of drugs. 125 physicians were asked to respond to a questionnaire. 116 patients from four clinics were given a questionnaire regarding the relationship between physicians and patients. There were three categories in the physicians' attitude to information regarding drugs: easily accessible, difficult access and "obstrusive" alternatives. Most physicians considered the relation between physician and patient to be important in the treatment situation The patients were on the whole very positive to the physician and to the medical treatment they obtained.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 104	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

302

Author:
Sven G. Carlsson
Elliot N. Gale

Inst.:
Dep. of Psychology
University of Gothenburg

Title:
Biofeedback Treatment for Muscle Pain Associated with the Temporomandibular Joint

Bibliographic reference:
J. Behav. Ther. & Exp. Psychiat. Vol. 7, pp. 383-385

Title of project:
Muscle tension: Symptoms and treatments

Key words:
Muscle tension, TMJ syndrome, Biofeedback, Pain

Abstract:
Summary - Biofeedback treatment for muscle pain is discussed. Polygraph recordings taken before and during treatment were evaluated, and improvement in ability to control muscle tension clearly observed. The case history given is only a typical example. As the individual is able to gain control over muscle activity there is concomitant reduction of pain. It is concluded that where muscle spasm or tension results in pain, biofeedback can be an effective treatment.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 3	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council of Social Science Research

Author:
Charles Elliott

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Gothenburg

Title:

The historical definition and use of the concept empathy

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Applied Psychology, University of Göteborg, Sweden

Title of project:

Social Creativity

Key words:
Therapy empathy transference mimicry
counsel identification einfühlung communication

Abstract:

The use of the concept "empathy" rendered from the german "einfühlung" is traced through its history first in art studies to describe motor mimicry to its present use in client-centered therapy.
The question of the educability of empathy is discussed in view of the importance of understanding the client from the clients point of view in counselling and psychotherapy.

Rogers (C.R.) description of the empathic process is related to Sullivans (H.S.) use of empathy as descriptive of the primary emotional contagion in the pre-verbal stage of infant development.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1976	11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author: Enochsson, G/Jansson, L-G	**Inst.:** Psykol.enheten Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Atta dagcenter i ett landsting. Om olika sätt att bedriva dagcenterverksamhet.

Eight day activity centers in one county.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:
Mental Retardation Project:

Key words:

Abstract:

The report is based on interviews with the staff of eight day activity centers and the two directors of services in Kalmar county. A questionnaire concerning staff and the mentally retarded participants is also used as a source of information.

The purpose of the study has been to obtain increased knowledge about the function, and development, of a day-center organisation based on experiences from one county, viz Kalmar in S.E. Sweden. The report is given in the form af a general description of the services, followed by the specific characteristics of each dayactivity center. Certain data about both staff and participants is also given. With this description as basis, points of central importance and of general interest for the development of the day center services, are then discussed.

The following questions are treated in this discussion: the nature of activities provided (industrial production vs. social training), the distribution of staff responsibility, the advantages of seeing the mentally retarded in their entire setting, problems associated with training-apartements, adult-education as an isolated phenomenon, "reward" attitudes towards financial compensation for habilitation.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
Maj 1976	66	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Health and Welfare

Author: Ericsson, Kent	**Inst.:** Psykol enheten Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

The day activity center as a nucleus in integrated services

Bibliographic reference:

Paper presented at the Fourth International Congress of the International Association for the Scientific Study of Mental Deficiency (IASSMD), Aug. 22-27, 1976, Washington, DC, USA

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project

Key words:

Abstract:

With the normalization principle as a new ideology, a new system of community services has developed. The day activity center has become an essential unit in the realization of these services. Results from an evaluation of these units illustrates the extent to which established policies are being fulfilled.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

Author:

Forsgren, Anita

Inst.: Psykol.enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Identitetsutveckling och sociala relationer på dagcenter.

Personality development and social relationships at day activity centers.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project:

Key words:

Abstract:

This report is an attempt to describe the developmental process of the mentally retardeds´ identity. It is also a study over how relationships between the staff and the mentally retarded participants of a day activity center can support or impede the development of personal identity. These observations have taken place at four activity centers.

By developing good emotional contacts and providing support and help one can develope mentally retardeds´ self-control. It is also possible for the mentally retarded to feel that they share responsibility if they themselves can suggest which activities they wish to participate in. Personal development is impeded however when the feelings and needs of the mentally retarded are not respected, or treated as not important. The participants of a day-center have few chances of recognizing their own feelings if they cannot communicate with the staff, or discuss and show their feelings.

The day activity center lacks, to a varying extent, mutual relationships which imply that: staff and participants talk about themselves and openly express their feelings, staff and participants can both give and receive support and help, staff and participants take responsibility for what they do and together take initiative and make decisions.

Pub. date: Juni 1976	**Pages:** 66	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Health and Welfare

SPPB 1976

Author: Granat, Sven	**Inst.:** Psykol.enheten Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Social adjustment of previously unascertained borderline retarded adults

Bibliographic reference:

Paper presented at the Fourth International Congress of the International Association for the Scientific Study of Mental Deficiency (IASSMD), Aug. 22-27, 1976, Washington, DC, USA

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project

Key words:

Abstract:

Nonlabelled retarded adults were identified in connection with subscribtion for military service and their scores in ordinary school. Interviews, register data and testing show that about half the group are considerably well adjusted in spite of retardation. Three groups with different adjustment problems were those with personal problems, difficulty in retaining employment and minor criminality.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1976		☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:

Granat, Sven/Östblom, Anders

Inst.: Psykol.enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title:
"Man får sköta sig själv". Om utvecklingsstörda i eget boende

Mentally retarded persons living in their own flats.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project

Key words:

Abstract:

Eight mentally retarded men and women living in their own flats were interviewed. They had earlier lived in group homes. The staff with which they had contact were also interviewed.

The main result was that they all preferred this way of living in spite of certain problems. The most important problem was social isolation and few friends. Day occupation was of great importance for social contacts. Problems with practical attainments were often connected with sexroles.

Almost all of them had some support from staff, parents or the person they lived together with. The mentally retarded experienced fewer problems than the staff. The problems were never so large that they could impede living in an own flat.

These eight changes in living must be considered as very successful if consideration is taken to the experience of the mentally retarded themselves.

The conclusion is that most problems are nor connected with mental retardation. It should be possible for several more mentally retarded to move from group homes to own flats.
The report is finished with eight suggestions in order to improve the conditions for the mentally retarded living in own flats.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1976	43	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ CD-1-uppsats/psykologi

Research supported by: National Board of Health and Welfare

SPPB 1976

Author:
Villu Haavasalu

Inst.:
Pedagogiska institutionen
Göteborgs universitet

Title:
Hur uppstår och förändras en psykisk sjukdomsupplevelse? En kritisk analys ur ett inlärningsteoretiskt perspektiv jämte en fallstudie

How does a person acquire and change the idea of being mentally ill? A critical analysis from a learning theoretical perspective illustrated by a case study

Bibliographic reference:
Lic avh nr 98
Pedagogiska institutionen. Göteborgs universitet
Fack, 431 20 Mölndal
Maj 1976

Title of project:

Key words: Attribution theory; Implicit personality theory; Labeling; Self-fullfilling prophecy; Self-produced consequences; Experimenter effect; Iatrogenic anxiety.

Abstract: The mind has no more existence than feeling or thinking; it is much more a process than a thing. But beeing named like a thing it is wrongly treated like a thing. The act of entering any social situation, whether it be a mental hospital or not, must be understood not only in terms of the place to which a person has come, but in terms of the situation which the person has left. Once admitted to a hospital, the mental patient is taught a new identity. Many changes in the patient´s behavior do not spontaneously occur within the patient but are rooted in the patient-psychiatrist relationship. And as in many other social situations, what is learned in therapy is as much a function of the teacher as it is of the learner. I e the very act of giving a diagnosis may alter the behavior of the labeler and hence the treatment and progress of the person so labeled. Following discharge from the hospital, the patient is isolated by virture of his label, and increased distance is characteristic of society´s dealings with him. In an extensive case study, based on an interview with a mental patient diagnostisized "300.40" i e "Neurosis neuroti-depressiva", the author tries to show how the process of acquisition of a concept of mental illness works in detail in a person from a learning theoretical perspective. At the same time the author is presenting an idea of how to integrate symbolic interactionism and the phenomenological-existential tradition with the social learning theory.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
May, 1976.	610.	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:

Hellberg, Gunilla

Inst.: Psykol.enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Nio familjer med vuxna utvecklingsstörda barn. En intervjuundersökning.

Nine families with mentally retarded grown-up children. An interview study.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:
Mental Retardation Project

Key words:

Abstract:

The aim of the study was to compare how parents with mentally retarded grown-up children experience the child´s situation with the experience of the children themselves.

Nine families were interviewed. The children all attended a course called "Omställning och träning för intellektuellt handikappade" and they were all registered as mentally retarded.

The comparison was made in four areas: the experience of the pre-school age, the school-ages, the youth, and the plans for their future lives and their view of the grown-up role.

The results of the comparison were analyzed in terms of family crisis and handicap consciousness. It was suggested that the child´s experience of his/her situation was related to how the family had solved their crisis. They often regarded themselves to be the cause of all problems in the family. Their own experience of the handicap was strongly related to that of the parents.

Pub. date: Jan 1977	**Pages:** 48	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:

Kebbon, Lars

Inst.: Psykol.enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Psychological investigations into mental retardation. Relationship with social factors

Bibliographic reference:

Paper presented at the Fourth International Congress of the International Association for the Scientific Study of Mental Deficiency (IASSMD), Aug. 22-27, 1976, Washington, DC, USA

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project

Key words:

Abstract:

The hypothesis that social factors have a decisive influence on the manifestation of mental handicap is studied within the context of a larger project. Some empirical illustrations are found in a) longitudinal studies, b) individual training programmes contrasted with the adverse effects of physical settings and staff/patient roles in residential institutions and c) evaluation studies of recently established integrated services for the mentally retarded in Sweden. The necessity for further study at organisation and system level is emphasized.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lörelius, Jan/Nilsson, Ann-Charlotte	**Inst.:** Psykol.enheten Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Köpmangatan 54. En fritidsgård för utvecklingsstörda.

Köpmangatan 54. A recreation center for mentally retarded adults.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project

Key words:

Abstract:

An intensive study was made on a recreation center run by the County Board for Provision of Service to mentally retarded persons. The aim of the study was to find factors critical for the normalization of the leisure time of mentally retarded persons. The center was studied with the use of a decriptive schedule containing five different approaches to recreational services. Data was collected through observations, interviews, discussions, a questionnaire and by studying various documents and case-books at he County Board.

An analysis of the recreations center was made from the various approaches that emanated from the decription schedule. Six critical factors were found. They governed the contents of the services and were on an administrative and organizational level but also became decicive for the individual effects desired with this type of arrangement.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1976	86	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Healt and Welfare

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lörelius, J./Nilsson, A-C./Persson, E.	**Inst.:** Psykol.enheten Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Utvecklingsstördas fritid. Intervjuer med 126 omsorgstagare på dagcenter och skyddade verkstäder.

Leisure time activities of mentally retarded adults: Interviews with 216 mentally retarded adults working in day activity centres and sheltered workshops.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project:

Key words:

unorganized leisure time activities, mental retardation

Abstract:

216 mentally retarded adults working in 12 day activity centres and sheltered workshops are interviewed regarding their leisure time activities and also regarding their wishes on new leisure time activities.

The purpose of the study was to tillustrate the unorganized leisure time activities of mentally retarded adults; to what extent they have leisure time habits and to indicate what type of wishes they have with regard to their leisure time. One hypothesis was that the degree of activity varies with type of residence.

The results indicate that only about 11% of the persons interviewed have leisure time habits. In this group the majority live in their own flats or in integrated group homes. This is a general tendency for the whole group - i.e. high degree of activity is positively related to the degree of residential independence.

Less than 50% of the interviewed gave specified wishes with regard to new leisure time activities, a fact which should not be interpreted in such a way that the rest consider themselves to have satisfying and meaningful leisure time activities.

We rather believe that lack of knowledge about the supply of leisure time activities and also lack of experience from different activities makes it difficult to pronounce specified wishes.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:** 21	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Health and Welfare

SPPB 1976

Author: Nord, Margareta	**Inst.:** Psykol.enheten Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Anpassad efter anpassningskurs? Beskrivning av en grupp intellektuellt handikappades situation efter anpassningskurs.

Adjusted after adjustment course? A descriptive study of intellectuellay handicapped pupils after course "Omställning och träning" at AMU-center.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project

Key words:

Abstract:

This is a follow-up study of a group of intellectually handicapped persons after they finished a work and social training course at AMU-center. None of the subjects was registered as mentally retarded i e they received no support from the Board for Provision and Services for the mentally retarded

Eleven persons were asked how they experienced their situation two to three years after the course.

The results showed that this group of pupils had greater difficulties than the rest of the pupils. A comparison of how they lived and worked before and after the course showed that they had changed their situation less often than the rest of the pupils. They had to find job and housing on the open market and they had no one to support them.

How they valued the course depended most on if they had got a job afterwards or not.

The conclusion was that there is a need for a more intensive and longer follow-up period for this group of pupils who have intellectual handicap but are not supported by the Board for Provision and Services for the mentally retarded.

Pub. date: April 1976	**Pages:** 47	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ CD-J-uppsats/psykologi

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Schelin, Anita	**Inst.:** Psykol.enheten Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Utåtriktade kontakter - social träning vid dagcenter. En beskrivning av social träning vid åtta dagcenter i ett landstingsområde.

Social training through activities outside the day center.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project:

Key words:

Abstract:

The purpose of this study has been to describe the form of and the extent to which social training takes place at the day activity centers of one county, which is considerd to have a well developed day center service. Data has been collected by means of a questionnaire and interviews at eight different centers. All social activities, for each individual, and all group activities, have been recorded during a one-week period at all eight centers.

The results show that day activity centers can be divided into 3 groups according to the extent, and presumed effect, of social training. Differences concerning social training depend on the size of the premises (premises for work-training as well as existance of equipment and the emphasis on production) and on staff attitudes toward day center activities.

The results indicate that the day activity center, with regard to social training as it is now carried out, will have difficulty in fulfilling its special task as a center for habilitation. If a change is to take place then the number of staff, working with social training, must be increased. Even the official requirements are not adequate for this purpose. Units for training activities for daily life (ADL-training) must be developed. It is apparent that social training is not given the attention necessary and that this is an area which needs further study and development.

Pub. date: Jan 1976	**Pages:** 54	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Health and Welfare

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Wadström, Olle

Inst.: Psykol.enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Behandlingsinriktat elevhem för beteendestörda särskoleelever. Beskrivning och utvärdering av verksamheten under de två första åren.

A therapeutic group home for behaviourally disturbed mentally retarded school children.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project:

Key words:

Abstract:

The aim is to enable mentally retarded children with severe behaviour problems to live at home and by treating them in a boarding home avoid permanent institutional placement. The situation is organized according to the principles of learning theory. "Motivational factors" behind unacceptable behaviour are weakened by giving the pupil experiences which lead to a choice of alternative behaviour. Nine pupils were treated March 1973 - May 1975. The most common disorders were aggression, temper tantrums, defiance and refusal to an extent that the parents and/or teachers had questioned whether they could manage any longer. The results has been measured by comparing the assessments of behaviour made by parents and teachers before and after the treatment period (approx. 6 months). Treatment had great impact upon the systematically treated behaviour of all children in expected direction. Not all specific behaviours could be influenced. Seven pupils live in their homes or fosterhomes, which was considered impossible before the treatment.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1976	45	☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Author: Davidsson, B. & Sjödahl, L.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research School of Education, Malmö

Title:
Resultat från en lärarenkät i ämnet skogsproduktion. /Results from a questionnaire issued to teachers of forest production./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, School of Education. Malmö, 1976. Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 299.

Title of project:
Educational planning for the forestry line of the Swedish gymnasium.

Key words:
Planning of education, industrial training, vocational training; level: upper secondary school

Abstract:

The present report presents the results of a questionnaire given to teachers during the autumn term of 1975. The group investigated consisted of teachers who were teaching forest production in the forestry line of the upper secondary school during the school years 73/74 - 74/75. They were asked to give their opinions on the following questions concerning main sections and sub-sections of the subject forest production: (1) The teachers' feeling of confidence about the content of the educational objectives for various sections; (2) The teachers' views on the formulation of the educational objectvies within different sections; (3) The teachers' impressions of the degree to which objectives are achieved in different sections; (4) Difficulty in teaching different sections of the course; (5) The teachers' views on the qualifications of the students when starting different sections; (6) The need for diagnostic tests and checks in different sections; (7) The need for individualizing elements in different sections; (8) The difficulty of getting students to accept and apply safety regulations in different sections of the training.

Pub. date: August 1976	**Pages:** 80	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

GYLLENSKÖLD, KARIN

Inst.:

Department of Education
University of Stockholm

Title:

ENKÄT RÖRANDE UNDERVISNING I ÄMNET "PSYKOLOGISKA ASPEKTER PÅ VÅRD AV DÖENDE"

Inquiry concerning education in psychological aspects of care for the dying

Bibliographic reference:

Ministry for Health and Social Affairs

Title of project:

Mänskliga relationer i livets slutskede
Human relations when caring for the dying

Key words:

Psychological, hospital personnel, caring for the dying, education

Abstract:

An inquiry was distributed to all institutions in Sweden giving training for medical and hospital occupations (doctors, nurses, aids, social workers, psychologists, occupational therapists, physical therapists, priests, district nurses, staffs at homes for the aging, etc.). Questions were asked concerning training in "Psychological aspects of caring for the dying patient". Results showed that in any of the above mentioned institutions a student could go through all of the training without having had any education at all in this subject. But many institutions did give from 1 to 40 scheduled hours of training. Teachers were mostly doctors, nurses, psychologists. The educational forms were lectures including discussions or small group discussions. 167 different books and articles were mentioned as reference literature. Almost every respondent wanted more time for the subject in curriculums - stressed that students were eager to get to know more of the psychology of dying - stressed that teachers need more training themselves.

Pub. date: May, 1976 Report I and II	**Pages:** I = 60 II = 60	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Ministry for Health and Social Affairs

Author:

GYLLENSKÖLD, KARIN

Inst.:

Department of Education
University of Stockholm

Title:

MÄNSKLIGA RELATIONER I LIVETS SLUTSKEDE - SAMMANFATTNINGAR AV GRUPPSAMTAL MED VÅRDPERSONAL

Human relations when caring for the dying - Group discussions with hospital personnel

Bibliographic reference:

Ministry for Health and Social Affairs

Title of project:

Mänskliga relationer i livets slutskede
Human relations when caring for the dying

Key words:

Group discussions, hospital and medical personnel, psychology, terminal care

Abstract:

10 groups with members from the same medical or paramedical occupations (homogeneous groups) met twice to discuss problems connected to the psychology of terminal care under the leadership of a psychotherapeutically trained and well experienced psychologist. Discussions were tape-recorded. A content analysis was done. Material from each group was condensed and separately presented under headings (themes) which were common to all groups. Some professions had many specific topics related to the specific character of their work - like clergymen, district nurses. Common themes were those which identified the psychological needs of the dying patient, different difficulties in handling psychological aspects of terminal care of the dying patient, but also in handling problems concerning relatives of the dying or problems with other hospital personnel.

Pub. date: April, 1977 Report III	**Pages:** 160	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Ministry for Health and Social Affairs

Author: GYLLENSKÖLD, KARIN	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Stockholm

Title:

MÄNSKLIGA RELATIONER I LIVETS SLUTSKEDE - VÅRDPERSONAL

Human relations when caring for the dying - Hospital personnel

Bibliographic reference:

Ministry for Health and Social Affairs

Title of project:

Mänskliga relationer i livets slutskede

Human relations when caring for the dying

Key words:

Psychology, terminal care, hospital personnel

Abstract:

Material from group discussions with different homogeneous occupational groups of hospital staff (doctors, nurses, aids, social workers, etc) was analysed within a psychodynamic theoretical frame of reference. Analysis showed that hospital personnel are very able to identify and verbalize the psychological needs of the dying patient and of the patient's relatives but have great difficulties in their efforts to satisfy such needs. The greatest hindrance is anxiety and psychological defense mechanisms which personnel use unconsciously. At the same time personnel are conscious of an avoiding attitude towards the dying patient. Members of all groups wanted more adequate psychological training.

Pub. date: April, 1977 Report IV	**Pages:** 165	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Ministry for Health and Social Affairs

Author: Hedlund, C.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education

Title:

Commissioned Army officers.
A longitudinal study of vocational environment and adaptation of personnel from recruitment to promotion

Bibliographic reference:

Lund: Gleerup/Liber, 1976.
Studia psychologica et paedagogica, No. 34.

Title of project:

Key words:
Evaluation, higher education, military training, occupational prognosis, prognostic value of grades, promotion, vocational test

Abstract:

The present dissertation is a longitudinal investigation of about 800 regimental Army officers from recruitment to promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Initially, an outline is given of the technical development and the factors in military policy that shape the professional background. The study describes the general professional career of the majority of officers via compulsory examinations and schools to higher education and systematic assessment of personnel. A postal questionnaire has been used to gather information concerning the background of the individuals and their opinions concerning education and consideration for the personnel. Finally, an important part of the investigations deals with a systematic examination of the predictive value of tests, grades, evaluations, etc. compared to success criteria in subsequent career, together with an analysis of certain background factors and opinions. The dissertation, which has been published in the Studia series, is written entirely in English. A somewhat shorter Swedish translation of the studies is presented as No. 304 in the series "Pedagogiska-psykologiska problem".

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1976-12-04	233	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Mats Johansson & Mario Domines	**Inst.:** The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:

Arbetshygieniska studier vid svetsmekanisk, verkstadsmekanisk och fordonsmekanisk yrkesutbildning.

Bibliographic reference:

Sektionen för yrkesutbildning, Pedagogiskt centrum, Stockholm, 1976.
Arbetsrapport Y:110.

Title of project:

Arbetsmiljön i arbetsmarknadsutbildningen (MY-AMU). / Work environment in labour market training.

Key words:

Acoustics, climate, hygiene, lighting, noise, pollution, ventilation, work environment

Abstract:

It is important to be aware of the work environment during vocational training, since it is similar to the environment that the trainee will encounter when he is working later on. The purpose of the investigation that is reported here is to compare the work environment during the vocational training with the rules and regulations that have been decided upon for work environments by the Swedish government. Three different work environments were investigated: a welding work shop, a mechanical workshop (for lathe, milling and grinding training) and a motor vehicle workshop. The workshops were used exclusively for vocational training.

Results showed that the smoke in the welding booth is sometimes felt to be bothersome, but the amount is less than the hygienical limit and thus may be accepted. The ventilation is also acceptable, according to the work inspection regulations. Harmful pollution has not been found in the mechanical workshop. Measurements taken during grinding of hard metals also show acceptable results. The motor vehicle shop has efficient exhaust ventilation. The measurements of carbon monoxid and other gases accordingly showed results that were below the regulated limits.

Pub. date: 1977	**Pages:** 105	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish National Board of Education

Author: Lagerdahl, Björn, Carlsson, Magnus & Dandenell, Anna	**Inst.:** The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:

Lokaliseringsutbildningens utbildningsstöd./Educational grants to companies in certain regions where there is a large risk of unemployment.

Bibliographic reference:

Sektionen för yrkesutbildning, Pedagogiskt centrum, Stockholm, 1976. Arbetsrapport Y:97.

Title of project:

Arbetsmarknadsutbildning i företag./ Labour market training in companies.

Key words:

Companies, education in companies, educational grants, employment policy, labour market training, occupational education, vocational training, regional planning

Abstract:

A lot of the vocational training in Sweden takes place at different companies. The government accords grants for certain forms of this training. The purposes of these grants often concern regional, labour market or educational aspects. The companies must apply for grants at the county employment board. The trade unions are also organizations whose opinions have considerable weight. They also supervise most forms of company education with grants. Educational grants to companies in certain regions are not only expected to fulfill certain political needs, they are also meant to increase equality between the sexes. The regional grant is one of those which are given to the largest number of course participants.

The investigation concerns groups of people who are involved in different ways in this type of education in companies. 45 educational supervisors (representing the employers and the unions), 18 teachers and 88 course participants took part in the investigation. Data was collected through inventories of records, interviews and questionnaires.

At some companies the opinion was expressed that it was difficult to understand all the different types of grants that are available. The administrative rules and the rules concerning the proportion of men vs. women sometimes meant that people were employed without being offered any of the courses. This meant that the company did not get any grant. In most cases curriculums were used that had been reworked and adjusted to meet the needs of the company in question. Most, especially at the larger companies, felt that this type of education was good.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 79	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The State Commission for Education in Companies

Author: Lagerdahl, Björn, Carlsson, Magnus & Dandenell, Anna	**Inst.:** The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:

Utbildning vid risk för permittering eller uppsägning./ Education in companies where there is a risk of a lay-off or dismissals.

Bibliographic reference:

Sektionen för yrkesutbildning, Pedagogiskt centrum, Stockholm, 1976. Arbetsrapport Y:98.

Title of project:

Arbetsmarknadsutbildning i företag./ Labour market training in companies.

Key words:
Companies, education in companies, educational grants, employment policy, labour market training, occupational education, vocational training.

Abstract:
There has been a large increase in labour market training in companies since the beginning of the 1970:ies. New forms of grants for this type of education in companies have emerged. The investigation that is reported here concerns grants for education in companies where there is a risk of a lay-off or dismissals.

The investigation included 26 companies in 4 counties. The size and activities of the companies varied. The aim of the study is to describe different groups' attitudes to the education in their companies. Collection of data took place mainly through questionnaires and interviews. In all, 30 employers representing their companies, 24 supervisors, 41 teachers and 120 course participants took part.

Som results: The teachers often said that they had no educational training or experience. Every other course participant had worked for more than 15 years. Most had had some type of vocational training. More than half of the employers felt that they had difficulties understanding the different types of grants and wished that they could have more information about them. The education was arranged in different ways by the companies. Most of them had prepared the curriculums themselves. The majority felt that the time that had been granted for the education was sufficient. The goal - that of keeping the employees during a period of business decrease - was felt by most to have been achieved. On the whole, the attitudes towards the education were favorable. Interest in it had increased at the companies.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 73	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The State Commission for Education in Companies.

Author: Lagerdahl, Björn & Dandenell, Anna	**Inst.:** The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:

Utbildning i kombination med beredskapsarbete inom kommuner och landsting./ Education combined with relief work in municipalities and counties.

Bibliographic reference:

Sektionen för yrkesutbildning, Pedagogiskt centrum, Stockholm, 1976. Arbetsrapport Y:100.

Title of project:

Arbetsmarknadsutbildning i företag./ Labour market training in companies.

Key words:

Companies, education in companies, educational grants, employment policy, labour market training, occupational education, vocational training.

Abstract:

In 1972, labour market training combined with relief work in municipalities and counties was started. The reasons for this were 1) the unemployment during the business recession that existed in 1972, and 2) the lack of formally educated nursing personnel. This type of vocational training covers many different vocations at present. Persons working on relief are employed as substitutes in place of those who are already employed at municipalities and counties and who are taking courses. So far, c. 13 000 persons have received vocational training. Most (c. 8 300) have had the nurses´ aid training.

Some purposes of the investigation are to see how the public works sector has utilized the opportunities for vocational training of the employees, and to find out the reasons why some municipalities are not participating in this type of training. The study was carried out by mailing questionnaires to the county employment boards. All answered the questionnaires.

Most of the employment boards were, on the whole, satisfied with the information concerning this type of vocational training. Some wished that the possibilities of offering vocational education could be increased. However, they also said that several factors had made it difficult to carry out the vocational training and to get substitutes. Mainly, this vocational training was felt to have had positive effects for the course participants, substitutes and employers.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 63	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The State Commission for Education in Companies.

Author:
Lagerdahl, Björn & Hansson, Rolf

Inst.:
The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:

Utbildning av redan anställda i kombination med fast anställning av ersättare./ The education of those who already are employed combined with the permanent employment of substitutes.

Bibliographic reference:

Sektionen för yrkesutbildning, Pedagogiskt centrum, Stockholm, 1976. Arbetsrapport Y:99.

Title of project:
Arbetsmarknadsutbildning i företag./ Labour market training in companies.

Key words:
Companies, education in companies, educational grants, employment policy, labour market training, occupational education, vocational training.

Abstract:
A lot of the vocational training in Sweden takes place in different companies. The government accords grants for certain forms of this education. The purposes of these grants often concern regional, labour market or educational aspects. The companies must apply for grants at the county employment board. The trade unions are also organizations whose opinions have considerable weight. They also supervise most forms of company education with governmental grants.

One purpose of using grants for the education of those who are already employed is to decrease unemployment among young people. Another purpose is to raise the educational level of persons who have had few years of schooling. Some purposes of the reported investigation are to describe different aspects of the scope of the education and to make a survey of the county employment boards' information about and attitudes towards this type of grant. The investigation was carried out by mailing questionnaires to those who handled the grants at the county employment boards.

Answers showed that 53 companies had been accorded grants for the education of 570 persons. Some reasons for not using this type of grant were: Not enough information, complicated rules and long planning times. The majority (63 %) felt that the purpose of the grant - raising the educational level among those with few years of schooling - had been achieved, and that the grant had made it easier for young people to get jobs. Half (52 %) said that the purpose of decreasing unemployment during business recessions had been achieved.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 52	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The State Commission for Education in Companies.

Author:
Sjödahl, Lars

Inst.: Department of Educ.
and Psych. Research
School of Education
Malmö

Title:
Choice of aspects for describing work in educational planning.

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research,
School of Education, Malmö, 1976.
Didakometry, No. 51.

Title of project:
Educational planning for the forestry line of the Swedish gymnasium

Key words:
Planning of education, job analysis, industrial training.

Abstract:

If occational training is to be effective, clear insight is needed into the tasks involved in the trade or profession and the demands made by these tasks. Methods must be developed for describing the work in such a way that the educational planner receives the best possible information. The report discusses different relevant descriptive aspects, related both to general norms for an optimum work process and to educational objectives (e.g. opportunities for self-assessment during the work process). The chances of achieving stable estimations in different aspects of this kind are tested in connection with concrete work situations occurring in forestry training (where 140 instructors try to assess 17 work items from 10 different aspects). The reports is concluded with a discussion of the practical application of the results.

Pub. date: August 1976	**Pages:** 20	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author: Sjödahl, Lars	**Inst.:** Department of Educ. and Psych. Research School of Education, Malmö

Title:
An example of curriculum analysis.

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research,
School of Education, Malmö, 1977.
Didakometry, No. 54.

Title of project:
Educational planning for the forestry line of the Swedish gymnasium

Key words:
Curriculum development, content analysis, vocational education.

Abstract:

After an introductory discussion about problems within curriculum research a content analysis of the curriculum supplement for the forestry line of the Swedish gymnasium is presented. The analysis has been made by two independent analyzers and the identifying of contextual units has been internal, i.e. the delimiting of the units has been carried out by the single analyzers with the help of written instructions. The analysis covers the 6 forestry subjects in the curriculum and the goal taxonomy is comprised of the following main categories:
A. Knowledge, B. Evaluation, C. Insight, D. Analysis, E. Synthesis,
F. Social skills, G. Motor skills, H. Affective reactions.
The result of the analysis shows that the curriculum supplement to a great extent dealt with the goal categories knowledge and motor skills while categories like affective reactions, social skills, analysis and synthesis are represented to a minor extent.

Pub. date: Mars 1977	**Pages:** 42	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

Author: Sjödahl, Lars	**Inst.:** Department of Educ. and Psych. Research School of Education, Malmö

Title:

A model for goal-seeking when planning vocational training

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research,
School of Education, Malmö, 1976.
Didakometry, No. 52.

Title of project:

Educational planning for the forestry line of the Swedish gymnasium

Key words:

Planning of education, industrial training, research method, vocational training.

Abstract:

An outline is given of a model for goal-seeking when planning vocational training. The work process is seen as a chain, in which three components constantly recur: "pre-factors" - "measures" - "post-factors". The pre-factors include motivation and the individual´s cognitive, psychomotor and affective competence. Among the post-factors are the consequences of measures taken and the mental registration of these consequences. The model gives rise to ten descriptive and assessment aspects, which can be used in planning (e.g. as assessment categories in interviews with members of the trades and professions). - The present report is in English. An equivalent Swedish-language discussion is to be found in the reprint series, No. 193.

Pub. date: November 1976	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

Author:

Sjödahl, Lars

Inst.: Department of Educ.
and Psych. Research
School of Education, Malmö

Title:

Några kvantitativa resultat från en begränsad analys av sjuksköterskans arbetsuppgifter.
/Some quantitative results from a limited analysis of the nurse's job./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research, School of Education, Malmö, 1976:
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 302.

Title of project:
Yrkespedagogiska projektet
/Vocational problems/

Key words:
Content analysis, educational planning, nursing education.

Abstract:

The present report from a vocational training project presents some quantitative data from a limited analysis of the nurse´s job. The analysis is limited in that it only deals with medical and surgical wards and is focussed on the expressive, i.e. psychological aspect of patient care. The study encompasses 172 nurses, who have been interviewed in accordance with the critical-incident method. The following two questions have been asked in connection with the incidents reported: (1) How did you yourself act in this situation on the particular occasion when you became aware of the problem you have described? (2) Did you act or intervene in any way later in the course of events? - The answers to these questions have been categorized by three independent analysers according to a category system that includes 26 categories. The material shows that the expressive nursing function primarily means that the nurse listens to the patient and gives emotional support, cooperates with different parties, informs the patient and arranges the hospital environment with consideration to the needs of the patient. On the other hand, according to this analysis the nurse is only to a very small degree involved in any form of systematic planning or revision of nursing plans.

Pub. date: September 1976	**Pages:** 12	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

MISCELLANEOUS

Author:

Jarl Backman

Inst.:

Department of Education
University of Umeå

Title:

LIX - Measurement of readability or printer's ink?
Lix - mätning av läsbarhet eller trycksvärta?

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogisk debatt Umeå, No 16, 1976.
Umeå University and Umeå School of Education.

Title of project:

Measurement of readability

Key words:

Readability

Abstract:

Lix, one of several readability formulas based on the two variables sentence length and word difficulty, is criticized from theoretical and empirical points of view. It was found that the two variables were not good predictors of readability and that the formula was slightly affected by the content of the text. Some objections are also raised against the procedures for validating readability formulas. Finally a common general model for communication acts is presented. This model emphasizes the conceptual and semantic levels which are recommende to be incorporated in readability research.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
Dec -76	16	☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

Author: Jernryd, E.	**Inst.:** Department of Educ. and Psych. Research School of Education, Malmö

Title:

Informations- och dokumentationsproblem på en forskningsinstitution: Några synpunkter från explorativa intervjuer med projektforskare. /Information and documentation problems in a research department: Some remarks given in explorative interviews with researchers./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research,
School of Education, Malmö, 1976.
Pedagogisk dokumentation, Nr 42.

Title of project:

Försök med lokal informations- och dokumentationsverksamhet. /Experiment with a local information and documentation system./

Key words:
Documentation, information dissemination, information need, information service, interview, educational research, Sweden.

Abstract:

In order to obtain a foundation for the design of a local system of information and documentation, explorative interviews were held in the autumn term of 1975 with a number of researchers at the Department of Psychological and Educational Research at the Malmö School of Education. - In the report a summary is given of viewpoints and experiences concerning information-seeking sources used and problems that have arisen in connection with informationseeking. Local documentation and the dissemination of information to different consumer groups both nationally and internationally is also discussed. The results indicate several problems connected with both the seeking and dissemination of information. The researchers have great expectations regarding what the experiment with a local documentalist should mean and result in. The primary hope is that the post will contribute to a wider distribution of the department´s research results, but there is also a wish for personal service in information-seeking. A flexible information and documentation system is desired, in which each researcher regardless of his research work and personal inclinations will find it possible to find the "right" channels for both receiving and distributing information.

Pub. date: November 1976	**Pages:** 34	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author: Jernryd, E. , Kristoffersson, A. & Nilsson, B.	**Inst.:** Department of Educ. and Psych. Research School of Education, Malmö

Title:

Forskning - försök - fortbildning: Synpunkter från en konferens. /Research - experimentation - in-service training: Viewpoints from a conference./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research,
School of Education, Malmö, 1976.
Särtryck och småtryck, Nr. 208.

Title of project:

Key words:
Educational information, educational research, documentation, information dissemination, Sweden.

Abstract:

In September 1976 the in-service training section and the department of educational and psychological research at Malmö School of Education arranged a conference to map and further develop channels of contact between research and development work, in-service training and mass media. Those invited to the conference were people who in their daily work are active in or are associated with educational research and in-service training for teachers. The report gives a survey of present channels of contact and suggests a more systematized and intensified dissemination of information. Further, a plan is presented for following-up the suggestions put forward at the conference.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
December 1976	30	☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☒ Conference report	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

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